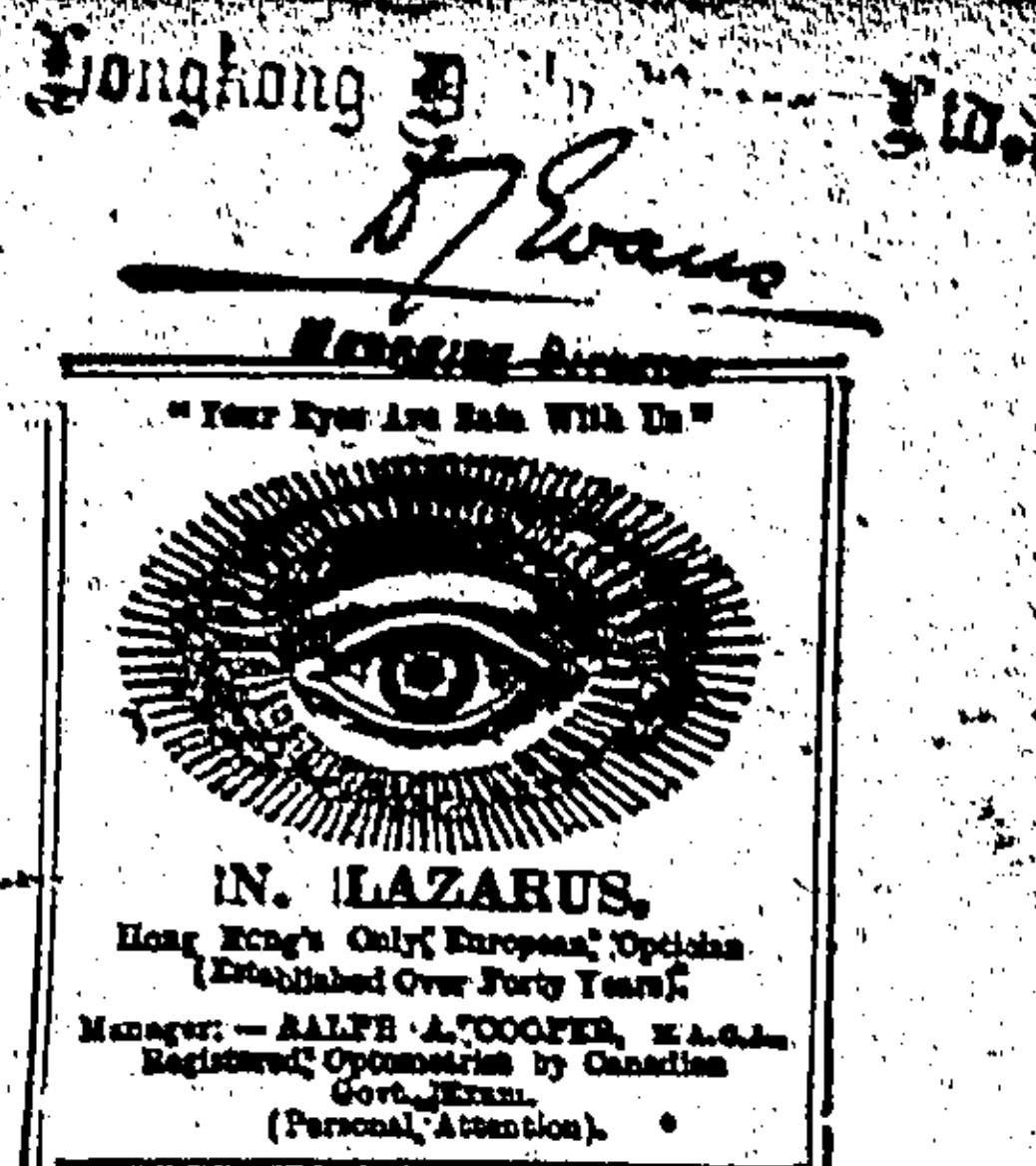


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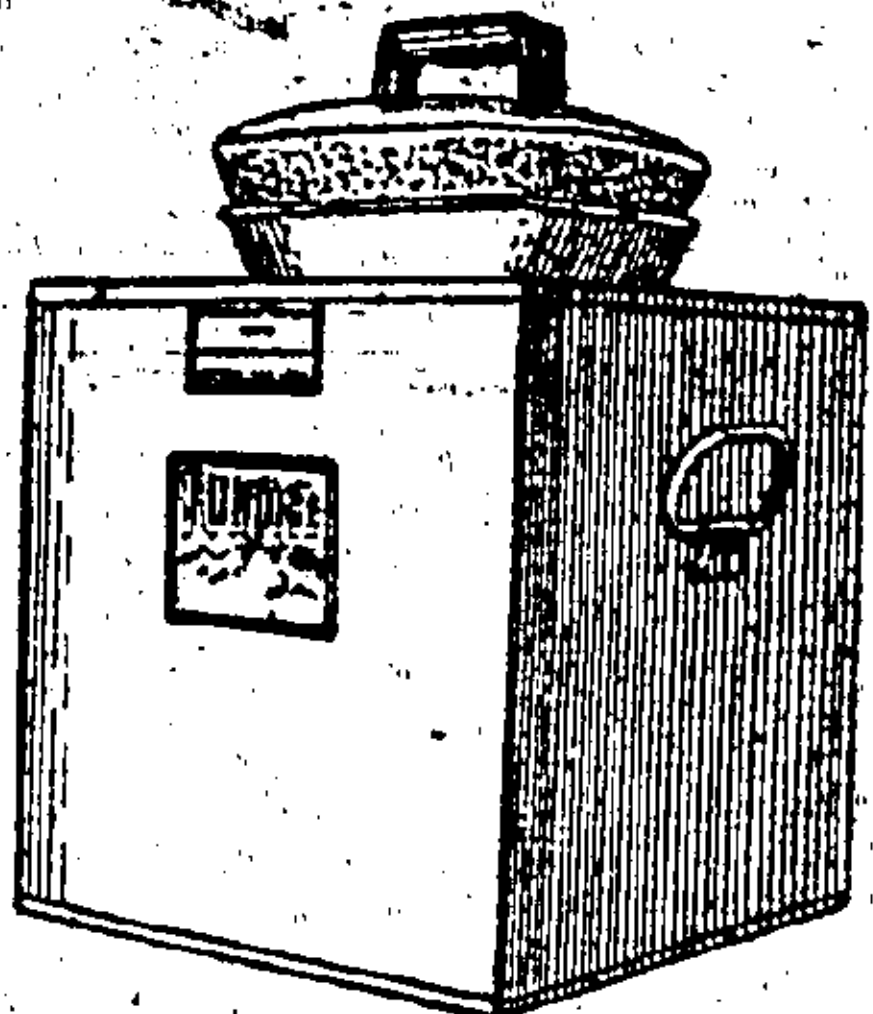
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JAPANESE EMIGRANTS TO BRAZIL.

"NO ATTEMPT TO SOLVE POPULATION
PROBLEM."

ONLY THOSE OF BEST PHYSIQUE ALLOWED TO
LEAVE.

TOKYO IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS.

[Exclusive to the "Daily Press."]

TOKYO (U.P.).—Systematic emigration of Japanese to Brazil was commenced in the year 1889, and has proceeded steadily ever since, although the numbers during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923 fell to less than 1,000 per annum.

Between 1899 and 1917, about 14,000 emigrated. Exact figures are available from that time onwards, the totals being:—

1918	4,332
1919	2,153
1920	810
1921	923
1922	963
1923	881
1924	3,705
1925	4,638
1926	8,192
1927	9,152
1928	11,231

From the above table it will be seen that during the last five years the annual number has rapidly increased.

"A Drop in a Bucket."

The authorities of the Tokyo Home Department referring to the emigration policy of the Japanese Government, emphasize the point that there is no intention whatever of solving the problem of the ever increasing population by encouraging Japanese to emigrate to other countries. Indeed, in view of the huge increase annually in the population of Japan, the maximum number that could emigrate to countries like Brazil would be a mere drop in the bucket.

In considering emigration to Brazil, the point to be always considered is the law of supply and demand. By carefully gauging the demand for labour, the authorities will avoid sending out more than are required, and thereby creating difficulties through an over supply. If too great a supply of Japanese labour should give rise to unemployment in Brazil, not only would the local market suffer, but the emigrants themselves would be placed in a very critical position.

Another point that is engaging the close attention of the Tokyo authorities is that of assimilation, and the Government is sparing no efforts to see that emigrants receive the necessary preliminary training and education with this in view, so that they may become easily assimilated in the country to which they are going.

Revision of Passports.

The Government officials are very careful in the selection of those to whom passports are granted, and give these only to those considered

promising and likely to prove themselves worthy of the new citizenship that they may eventually obtain.

Taking into consideration the fact that Japanese emigrants are required for agricultural purposes, the Government is very strict in selecting only those who have not been accustomed to town life, who can stand the comparatively hard labour involved by work on farms.

It is considered that great injustice would be done to nations requiring Japanese labourers if the authorities allowed to be sent the pale faced town residents who are incapable of handling anything heavier than pens and pencils.

Capital Required.

It is also necessary that emigrants take with them a certain amount of capital, and this point is always carefully borne in mind by the authorities.

Further, the Japanese Government considers that it would be unwise to allow emigrants to go in large numbers at any one time, as this would be apt to create public and cause international illfeeling and irritation. Therefore the authorities adhere to the policy of sending a comparatively small number each year so that the program may continue indefinitely.

It is maintained that the Japanese emigration policy bears no trace whatever of any political tendencies, but that the mutual economic advantage of Japan and Brazil is primarily considered, together with the promotion of the happiness of the individuals who emigrate.

Japan is greatly dependent on foreign countries for the raw materials required by her industries. Some foreign countries, in spite of vast territories and natural resources cannot produce such raw materials simply because they do not happen to have sufficient labour for purposes of cultivation.

By sending assistance in the shape of the labour required for such cultivation, Japan will benefit the country owning the territories hitherto not fully utilised, as well as benefitting herself by helping the output of raw materials which she can then buy for her manufacturing industries. The country employing such immigrant labour to develop its natural resources will also benefit by the normal commercial profits resulting.

Foreign relations based on a policy of mutual benefit and assistance can be confidently expected to prove long-lasting.

£1,000,000 BUDGET INCREASE.

FEW TAXATION CHANGES.

"TEA" RUMOURS.

Mr. Churchill will have to present to Parliament a Budget of about £821,000,000. The total of last year's Budget was £820,185,000.

The amount to be raised by taxation will be £740,000,000, the difference between this sum and the total Budget being due to the fact that the Budget also includes the expenditure of the self-balancing departments—the Post Office and Road Fund—amounting to about £81,000,000.

The publication of the Navy figures makes the whole of the estimates available except the debt and Consolidated Fund services. They show an increase of over £13,000,000.

Last Year's Level.

The Navy Estimates were a pleasant surprise. A half million reduction had been considered possible, but the cut is actually £1,435,000. The decrease on the Army is £505,000, and on the Air Force £540,000. The increase in the Civil Estimates is £15,669,896, due in the main to derating.

The Budget total is based on the assumption that the total debt and Consolidated Fund services will remain at last year's level. Mr. Churchill last year fixed a total of £238,000,000 for debt interest plus sinking fund. If the charges under debt this year are the same as last year, the sinking fund will be £251,000,000.

Excluding the debt and Consolidated Fund, the Budget figures are as follows:—

Army	40,545,500	505,000
Navy	55,895,000	1,435,000
Air Force	16,300,000	540,000
Civil Estimates and Post Office	308,563,759	+15,669,896

The total supply estimates thus come to £491,173,759, compared with £497,404,863 last year.

Motoring Changes.

In face of the figures there cannot be many taxation changes. The betting tax will be substituted by a system of licenses calculated to raise, with the totalisator, about £2,000,000.

There will be certain motoring changes, including concessions to owners of cars more than five years old. It remains to be seen whether, in view of the petrol price increase, the Chancellor will carry out his original plan of reducing the horsepower tax in favour of more revenue from the petrol tax.

It is believed that the only real Budget concession will relate to the tea duties, and that the Chancellor will only be able to do this by taking a liberal view of the yield of direct taxation during the coming year.

The Chancellor has inquired into the possibility of taxing co-operative society profits.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day
(April 9.)

Children's Play, St. Andrew's
Church Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Victoria Diocesan and Missionary
Association, "At Home," Helena
May Institute, with addresses on
"Remedies for Racial Friction,"
4.30 p.m.

Tennis: Championship Singles,
Semi-Final, Lower Half.
Football:—Senior Division—
Navy v. Recreo, Somersets, v.
Police.

H.K.A.D.O. "The Dover Road,"
Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Gateway
of the Moon."

World Theatre: "The Latest
from Paris."

Star Theatre: "Rose Marie."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Porthos),
1.30 p.m.

Wednesday
(April 10.)

Institute of Engineers and Ship-
builders monthly meeting, 6 p.m.
Football:—Junior Division:
Royal Artillery v. Chinese, South
China "A" v. Eastern.

Queen's Theatre: "The Gateway
of the Moon."

World Theatre: "The Latest
from Paris."

Star Theatre: "Rose Marie."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Vancouver and via
Siberia (Empress of France), 10
a.m.

Thursday
(April 11.)

Property Auction No. 166, Holly-
wood Road, and 35 and 37 Square
Street, Lammer, 3 p.m.

Tennis: Championship: Singles
Final.

Football:—Senior Division:
Recreio v. Royal Artillery.

H.K.A.D.O. "The Dover Road,"
Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysteri-
ous Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of
Kings."

Star Theatre: "Love Hungry."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

Friday
(April 12.)

Christian Fellowship meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Monthly meeting, H.K. Referees'
Association Scandal Point, 6 p.m.

H.K.A.D.O. "The Dover Road,"
Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysteri-
ous Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of
Kings."

Star Theatre: "Love Hungry."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Suez (Kalyan).

Saturday
(April 13.)

Extra Race meeting, Happy
Valley.

Tennis: Ladies Recreation Club,
Mixed Doubles.

Diocesan Boys' School: Speech
Day, 3.30 p.m.

H.K.A.D.O. "The Dover Road,"
Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.

The New Banvard English
Comedy Company: "A Cuckoo in
the Nest" Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysteri-
ous Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of
Kings."



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BRITISH WIVES OF ALIEN HUSBANDS.

GRAVE INJUSTICE THROUGH PRESENT LAW.

WOMAN M.P.'S. INTEREST.

[Exclusive to the "Daily Press."]

London (U.P.).—British women who marry aliens should have the right of retaining their British nationality according to Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labour Member of Parliament, who recently introduced a Bill to this effect.

Miss Wilkinson told the United Press that she was in possession of a great number of letters citing cases of grave injustices which had resulted through the workings of the present law.

Her Bill provided for the following:—

(1) British women who married foreigners should not lose their nationality unless they made a declaration saying they wished to do so.

(2) Foreign women who married Britishers should be allowed to retain their own nationality if they wished but the process of naturalization should be made simple if they desired to become British subjects.

(3) The law should be retrospective in respect to British women already married unless they signed a declaration stating they did not wish to resume British nationality.

(4) It would not be retrospective in regard to foreign women married to Britishers because this might cause hardship.

Married to Foreign Seamen.

"Wee Ellen" as she is known in the House of Commons pointed out that up until 1870 the law allowed the retention of a woman's original nationality.

"From that time until the war," she explained, "it did not matter so much because there were practically no passport and 'exclusion' regulations."

She said that she thought the Bill, if made law, would prove especially beneficial to British women married to foreigners but continuing to dwell in Great Britain. There were many cases in the seaport towns among the poorer classes of women married to foreign seamen.

"Of course the war intensified the whole problem," she went on. "I have the facts in one case where an English girl who had married a German some years before the war and was a widow by the time war was declared, was treated exactly as though she had been German born and bred when a matter of fact she had never been out of England."

"All her property was confiscated and she was sent to Germany where she was regarded with the suspicion and distrust shown to all English people in those days."

An Anomaly.

Another case she cited was of an English girl who married a Japanese but continued to live in England. Later a sister of the Japanese came to England and married the English girl's brother.

"The Japanese woman has full British rights of citizenship," exclaimed Miss Wilkinson, "but the English girl is treated officially as an alien."

At the time Miss Wilkinson introduced her Bill into the House of Commons it was stated that the Imperial Conference had the whole matter under discussion and would probably reach some agreement at the next session. This led Miss Wilkinson to drop the Bill until such time as the findings of the Conference were made known.

"L.G.'S" PREDICTION.

"YOU HAVE SEEN THE LAST TORY GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Fribourg, vigorously thumped a copy of the new Liberal Yellow Book, explaining his unemployment proposals, and exclaimed: "Whether we have a majority or not, there will be enough of us in the next Parliament to force any Government to put this programme through."

"For five years," he added, "the Government has done nothing. But in two months' time that state of things will end. You have seen the last real Tory Government of stagnation and lassitude that this country is going to see in either your day or mine."

Mr. Walter Runciman, the Liberal M.P., referring to unemployment in a speech at Finchley, said: "I am against trying to work on borrowed money in times of peace. To do so compels you to pay the penalty at some time or other."

This was apparently a criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's plan to raise a Road Loan of £145,000,000, to be repaid out of the Road Fund.

BUSY BYNG BOYS.

CLEANING UP THE NIGHT CLUBS.

LONDON SOUNDS CURFEW.

London (U.P.).—London's night clubs are experiencing a temporary slump; chiefly due to the recent conviction of Ex-Sergeant Goddard of the Metropolitan Police, but rumours that the clubs would never recover from the recent Byng offensive are not well founded.

Lord Byng started to clean up the town's night life immediately after he took over his duties of Commissioner of Police. A clean up ordered by Scotland Yard means a thorough and permanent cleansing, and the campaign of the Byng Boys closed many a door that formerly led to a tankard of beer or a scotch and soda after hours.

The smaller clubs, the law breakers, had to go, and even the better class establishments that observed closing hours are still suffering from a lack of customers.

Putting a Kettle On.

Getting a drink in a law-abiding London club after closing time is most difficult. Most of the clubs close, for drinking purposes, at midnight or one o'clock. Thirty minutes before the fatal hour the waiters make their rounds for the last order, usually a double "all round."

Patrons who neglect their drinking are reminded at proper intervals and, a few minutes before curfew, murmurs of "closing time" are heard as the waiters keep one eye on the clock and the other on any glasses that contain more than a final gulp. When the clock strikes the official closing time, there is no liquor on—or under—any of the tables.

Argument then becomes a waste of time. Dancing and dining continue, without liquid accompaniment. Each establishment in the city's night life is given an extension of one hour one night a week, and on special occasions the sale of liquor may be extended for two hours or so. But even on gala nights, closing time is closing time.

The well conducted clubs will profit in the long run by Lord Byng's campaign. Affairs in the West End had gotten fairly lax. Sergeant Goddard held a position unique in police history, at least in London. He was in charge of the men who investigated alleged illegal liquor sales, and he actually investigated charges against himself. Goddard's power will probably never again be equalled in London.

UNIVERSITY MEN IN A SCENE.

"LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE" OUTSIDE A THEATRE.

CASES DISMISSED.

"I think that they had a legitimate grievance, for they were turned out in the cold blast without their coats," said Mr. Mead, magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police Court, when he discharged Mr. Kenneth Harbison, aged twenty-two, an undergraduate, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Francis Wylie, aged twenty-two, a schoolmaster, of Oxford College, Oxford, and Mr. Charles Markes, aged twenty, an undergraduate, of Trinity College, Oxford, who were accused of insulting behaviour in Cambridge-circus.

"We Are Going Back."

Police Constable Barden said that he saw the three men and another outside the Palace Theatre at 9.15 on Thursday night. They were trying to force their way back into the theatre, and the manager said that they had been ejected owing to their conduct in the theatre. They were shouting, "We are going back into this theatre, our coats are inside."

He told them a number of times to go away, and suggested that they should return later for their coats. They replied, "We want our coats now, before we go away." Eventually, they went away, but returned a few minutes later.

Mr. Mead: Why did you not suggest that the coats should be given up at once?—The coats could not be found by the attendants because the tickets had been lost.

Mr. Mead: Why should they not be allowed to go back and find them? Never mind you took them into custody.

"Crowd of Three Hundred."

Barden added that a crowd of 300 people collected, owing to the disturbance, and, because of the crowd, he suggested that the men should go to the side-door for their coats. They insisted on going to the front-door, and he arrested them.

Mr. Harbison said that an attendant came to him in the box and asked him to take a coat to a man outside. He went out, but could not find the man. He was going back into the theatre to find him, when he was arrested.

Mr. Wylie told the magistrate that they were annoyed at being turned out, and at not being allowed to obtain their coats.

"SOUVENIR" OF JEWISH WEDDING.

TORN DRESS POSTED TO BRIDE'S FATHER.

REMARKABLE COURT STORY.

Remarkable evidence was given at Shoreditch County Court in connection with a claim for £27, alleged to have been lent by Isaac Feldman, a cabinetmaker, of Brookside-road, Clapton, to Samuel Oresky, a tinsmith, of Wintthrop-street, Whitechapel.

Mr. A. E. Robinson, solicitor for Mr. Feldman, told Judge Cluer that there were no documents in connection with the lending of the money, so it was a matter for the judge as to which party he would believe.

Mr. Feldman lent Mr. Oresky £25, and later £2, on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter to Mr. Oresky's son, which took place on June 28 last. There was also paid into the bank by Mr. Feldman £250 in the joint names of the bride and bridegroom.

A Torn Dress.

Since the ceremony one of the dresses worn at the wedding by Mr. Oresky's daughter was sent by post to Mr. Feldman, torn in shreds. With it was a piece of paper bearing the words, "A souvenir of the wedding—and go to—" with it. From a well-wisher. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Feldman gave evidence that he advanced £25 to Mr. Oresky in his (Mr. Feldman's) brother's public house, the White Swan, Mile End-road. Mr. Oresky told him he would get a loan to repay him in two or three months. He had applied for the repayment, and Mr. Oresky had said he had been trying to obtain a loan.

Mr. Jacob Feldman, licensee of the White Swan, and other witnesses, gave evidence as to the advance of the £25 to Mr. Oresky.

"A Put-up Job."

Mr. Oresky denied on oath that he received the money. "It only a put-up job," he declared. "May I drop dead if I am not telling the truth."

Judge Cluer: Oh, you won't drop dead. Do not talk such nonsense.

To Mr. Robinson, Judge Cluer remarked, "He takes a solemn oath like that, and then grins. Look, he cannot stop grinning." (Laughter.)

Mr. Oresky said that the married couple separated in August. He knew nothing about the torn dress being sent to Mr. Feldman. Judge Cluer gave judgment for Mr. Feldman for £25 and costs.

NAVY ESTIMATES SURPRISE.

MR. BRIDGEMAN SAVES £1,435,000.

The surprise of the Navy Estimates for 1929-30, which were issued recently, is a reduction of £1,435,000 compared with those for 1928-29. It was not anticipated that the "cut" would be more than £500,000. The total is £55,805,000.

Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, states in a memorandum that the amount of new construction is £8,821,625, which is less than in 1928-29 by £1,008,231. The main reason is, the First Lord explains, "the cancellation of the three cruisers from the programmes of 1927 and 1928, as the result of which only seven cruisers building will be at the stage requiring large payments in 1929, as against ten in the previous year and twelve in 1927."

The vote for the Fleet Air Arm shows an increase of £220,000, principally to meet the cost of the two new fighters for the Glorious. "This vessel," it is stated, "will complete her reconstruction as an aircraft carrier and be commissioned during 1929, but under the modest programme which we are following she will not have her full equipment of aircraft until 1930."

"Three Main Objects."

A small increase is provided for work on the Singapore Naval Base, but the First Lord observes that the cost must largely increase during the next few years unless additional contributions from the Empire should be forthcoming.

He adds that the Admiralty policy has been to make economies wherever possible in order to offset expenditure on "three main objects"—the advancement of the new construction programme, gradual extension of the Air Arm, and the Singapore base.

The new programme for 1929-30 includes provision for beginning construction of the following new ships:

Three cruisers.

One fleet leader.

Eight destroyers.

One net-layer and target-towing vessel.

Two cruisers, two submarines, the net-layer, and two sloops will be built in the dockyards.

The total of personnel on April 1 is expected to be 99,800, which as a result of "careful scrutiny," is more than 1,000 fewer than the final figure mentioned last year. A further reduction of 1,000 is expected during the year, making a reduction of 3,000 since April 1, 1928.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DOG RACING IN SHANGHAI.

THE SPORT DEFENDED.

BIG INITIAL EXPENSES.

Shanghai, April 4:—At the annual meeting of the Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd., Mr. A. J. Welch, the Chairman said:—

As you know this company was floated at the end of 1927 and the 30,000 shares that were then offered to the public were taken up immediately; later on the high standard set by our friendly rivals at Luna Park made us realize that it was necessary that we should make amplifications to our original programme.

So your Directors decided that it was desirable to make a new issue of 8,000 shares at a premium of 25 per cent. or \$2.50 per share.

The Importation of Dogs.

Our first lot of greyhounds arrived from Great Britain by the str. Jeyapore but unfortunately, they did not turn out quite satisfactory.

We then turned our attention to Australia, as a recruiting ground, with most gratifying results, and a second shipment of 64 dogs from that source has just arrived here in first-class condition. I hope that most of them will be seen on the track within the next few weeks.

We have done our best to eliminate unreliable or fighting dogs but I would like the public to understand that this process of elimination is an extremely difficult and laborious one because where a dog—when I say dog I am speaking of greyhounds without respect to sex—will run perfectly sweetly in combination with certain other dogs, with some it merely needs the slightest provocation, such as a bump at a curve, or at a hurdle to provoke a contest, and there is thus a grave risk that a first-class dog may be condemned as a "fighter" when actually he has only been sent out to race in congenial company.

We are now in the happy position of having over 200 first class animals that we can ring the changes on and whom we can rely on to give the public thoroughly good races.

Relations with Other Tracks.

Our relations with the two other greyhound racing tracks in Shanghai are of the most friendly nature and in spite of certain difficulties that now appear I hope that in the not too distant future it will be possible to arrange a series of inter-club challenge races and above all a race for the championshipship of China.

To turn now to the accounts some of you no doubt expected better results than those disclosed by the accounts, but you must not overlook the fact that we did not start racing until the cream of the racing season was well over.

Periodically, letters appear in the local papers about the iniquity of dog racing and the gambling that it engenders. I would like to take this opportunity of saying that, no matter whether it is the Stadium, Luna Park or the Canidrome our primary object is to provide good clean sporting spectacles for the public, and no one is ever solicited to gamble or to stake even one dollar at any of the tracks and there can be no comparison between the health giving properties of spending a couple of hours in the fresh evening air in comfortable surroundings or of passing even a lesser time in many of the other places that one "wots of."—North China Daily News.

MORE GREYHOUNDS FOR SHANGHAI.

BATCH OF ARISTOCRATIC DOGS FOR THE CANIDROME.

Shanghai's greyhounds will be reinforced, says the North China Daily News of April 4, by the arrival of 130 additional greyhounds from Home by the P. & O. s.s. Lahore, these being intended for the French Greyhound Racing Club (Le Champ de Course) for racing at the Canidrome, where they will shortly be running. Every one of the new arrivals, the Canidrome people claim, are thoroughbred dogs and each is accompanied by a certificate of registration either in the National Greyhound Stud-book or the Irish Coursing Club Stud-book. They are mostly two or three-year old dogs and are just in the prime of their racing careers. As the stock from which these animals have been selected is some of the best at Home, both sires and dams being members of famous and successful kennels, it is expected that the races in which they will in future run will be of almost thrilling nature and that some China records will be broken. A corps of trainers have accompanied the dogs to Shanghai.

Mr. Bridgeman states that Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, the First Sea Lord, who would in the ordinary course retire from the active list in July, has consented to prolong his service until a more convenient date.

SUFFERED WITH WATERY PIMPLES

Caused Face to Smart and Burn. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with watery pimples on my chin. They broke and became terribly inflamed and spread to my neck and face. When the pimples broke they caused my face to smart and burn. I suffered with them for about three months. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and applied it as directed. I purchased more and in two weeks there was a great improvement. I continued using them and in a month I was completely healed." (Signed) G. H. Toogood, 15, Vincent Pl., Yeovil, Som., Eng.

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Zam-Buk is guaranteed free from animal fats and coarse mineral compounds found in common ointments. It is a highly-refined balm scientifically prepared from certain rare herbal oils and essences; it is particularly suitable for use in hot climates.

For cuts, wounds, sores, eczema, prickly heat, itch, ulcers, bad legs, ringworm, scalp sores, abscesses, sore feet, insect bites, heat rashes and swellings, piles, etc., Zam-Buk is invaluable. Get a box to-day! Of chemists, dispensaries and medicine dealers everywhere.

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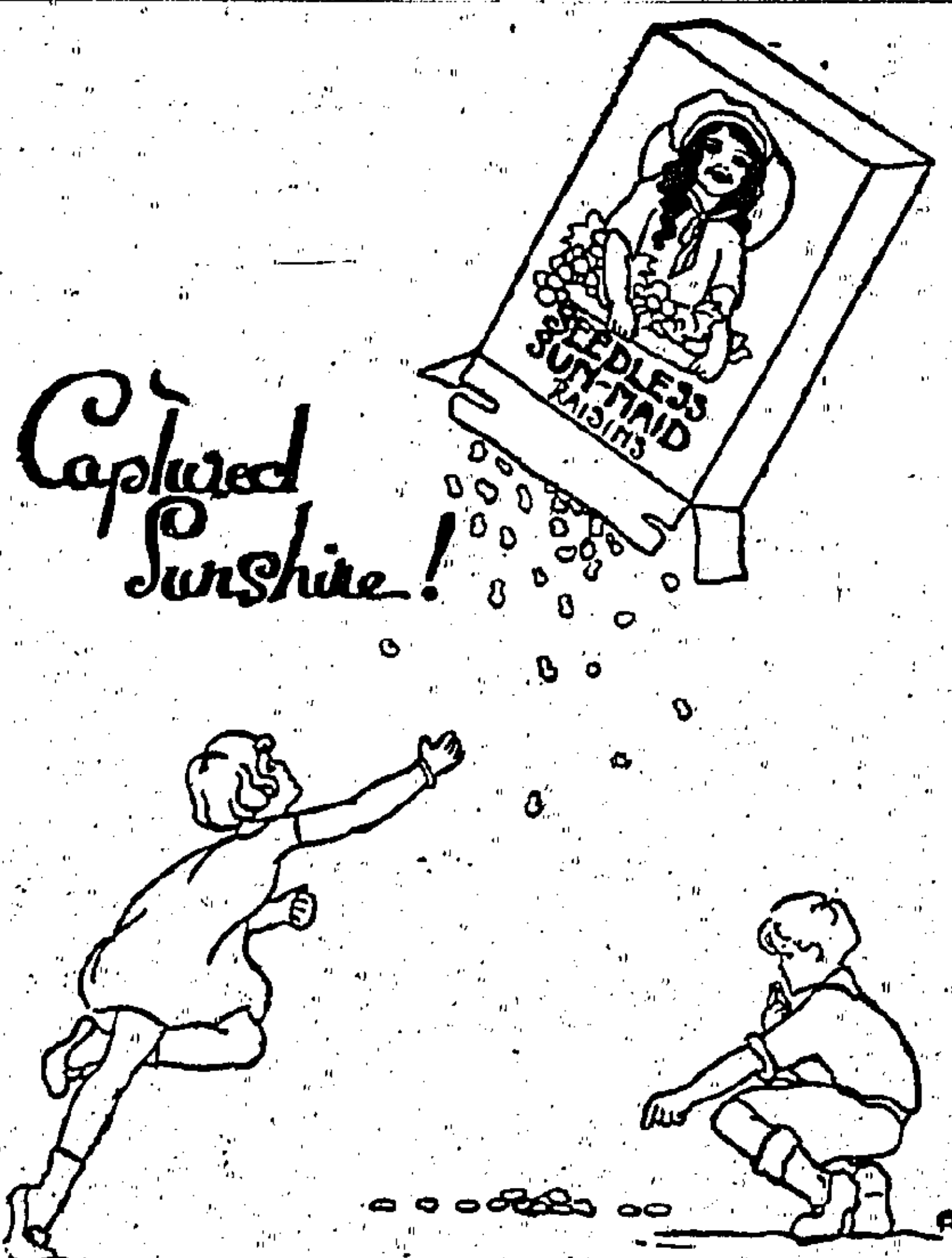


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Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Sole Agents



**SUN MAID
SEEDLESS RAISINS**

Look for the Maid of the Sun on every red packet.

Sold Everywhere.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR BOAT RACES.

Additional interest is given to the international motor boat meeting to be held at Venice next September by the announcement that Italy will be represented. It is reported that the special engines for the Italian boats are already in an advanced condition and from the power obtained the engineers hope to make a display on the Venetian lagoons as brilliant as that of Major de Bernardi, when he broke the world's flying record with a Fiat-Macchi monoplane. No details regarding the type of engine in the Italian boats have leaked out, but it may be recalled that last August the Brazilian submarine Humayta, engined by Fiat, created new class records during trials in the Gulf of Spezia. A meeting to make arrangements for the race was held in Paris recently, under the chairmanship of Prince Carlo Maurizio Ruspoli. Cups will be presented by H.M. the King of Italy, the Crown Prince, Premier Mussolini, and Count Volpi.

GOLFER'S CURE FOR "NERVES."

The British Open Golf Championship at Muirfield will be the scene of a remarkable experiment if Mr. George K. Rivitt, a wealthy American amateur, carries out his plans. To cure himself of "golf nerves" he is hiring a "gallery" composed of people paid to jeer and make cat-calls during the game. By this means he hopes to have nerves of iron by the time the championship date arrives, and to be able to sink two yard putts undisturbed by the crowd of sightseers. Mr. Rivitt has found his scheme to work out very well in practice. "I am confident that I shall be able to cure myself of all trace of golf nerves," said Mr. Rivitt to a Press representative. "If I go to Muirfield they will be able to expel a cannon behind my ear and I shall not move a muscle."

LAWN TENNIS BAN.

Competitors in lawn tennis matches or tournaments were last year forbidden "to receive money or its equivalent" for broadcasting talks on such matches or for interviews for Press publication. Players who accept tennis materials free or on special terms may lose their amateur status if a resolution asking for a re-interpretation of the L.T.A. rule is passed at the meeting of the joint committee of the Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games, the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, and the Sports Retailers' Association.

BOXING GLOVES IN SIAM.

Bangkok (U.P.).—Western notions have invaded even the boxing rings of Siam. Fighters must henceforth wear boxing gloves, according to new regulations for pugilism which have been framed by an official committee. Heretofore boxers have, for a century past, fought with nothing but cotton yarn bound around their hands. The yarn protected the hands, as do the bandages used under the gloves of Occidental fighters, but it didn't do the other fellow much good. Death of a boxer, Nai Chia, as result of punishment suffered in a bout at the newly opened Phya Debbastin boxing arena, aroused a storm and caused appointment of the official commission headed by the Central Police Bureau director. Fight followers are understood to be dubious as to the benefits of the latest example of infiltration of the culture of the West.

VALUE OF THE CRAWL STROKE.

There were 150 physical training administrators from all parts of Great Britain at the annual conference of the National Association of Organisers of Physical Education at the Connaught Rooms, London. The Board of Education was represented, and Mr. W. Woodward (National Association of Schoolmasters) was also present. The main feature of the morning session was a lecture on school swimming, "Why not the crawl first?" by Mr. W. R. Shimmmin, the principal of Banks-road Council School, Garston, and a member of the Northern Counties A.S.A. He was followed by the *Daily Express* swimming correspondent, Mr. W. J. Howcroft.

Speakers from Scotland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Devon, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, and the Bergman-Osterberg Physical Training College were in practical agreement with the policy outlined by Mr. Shimmmin and Mr. Howcroft in the direction of associating the crawl with the breast and the back strokes in the initial stages of instruction.

The urgent need of a suitable manual of exercises in the crawl stroke was stressed, and the announcement that a text-book was on the eve of publication was warmly welcomed.

21 GOALS TO NIL.

There was extraordinary scoring in the match between Perry Street United and Lyme Rovers, at Lyme, in the Perry Street League, a strong junior combination whose clubs belong to a small village about three miles from Chard, Somerset, where the founder of this league resided.

Perry Street United are a smart village club, who won last season's championship. There was no scoring in the first twenty-two minutes of their match at Lyme, but at half-time the visitors led by six clear goals.

The second half resulted in Perry Street scoring fifteen more goals, and thus they won by 21 goals to 0. In the closing minutes of the match the losing side missed from a penalty. This is a post-war record in the competition. The losers, however, only had ten men.

A meeting of the two clubs earlier in the season resulted in a 10-0 win for Perry Street.

FRENCH "FEATHERS" TITLE.

"Bobby" Tassin, the feather-weight champion of France, defended his title successfully in Paris in a twelve rounds match against the coloured boxer, Soya. Tassin gained the decision on points.

The early rounds were even, but Tassin's stamina enabled him to take the lead in the fifth round, and keep it.

BADMINTON.

It was reported at the annual general meeting of the Badminton Association, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, that more than 1,350 clubs were now affiliated. Colonel Arthur Hill was re-elected president, E. Hawthorn, A. D. Prebble, S. M. Massey, C. D. Willis, and the presidents of the Badminton Unions of Scotland and Ireland were re-elected vice-presidents. Mr. F. W. Hickson was re-elected hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

N.C.U. 50 MILES RACE.

The N.C.U. have allotted to the Kentish Wheelers the fifty miles national tandem-paced championship for this year. This event will form part of the meeting to be held at Herne Hill by the Kentish Wheelers on Saturday, June 8.

H. Grant (Imperial Wheelers), who beat F. H. Wyld, the Derby man, by nearly two laps in the 40min. 1.2.5secs., is the holder of the title.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

Your Home and Mine.

SUNDAY SUPPERS.

The Sunday midday dinner is usually of such size and duration that anything but a very light supper is decidedly out of place.

In some homes there is no attempt made to do more than drag from the ice-box the left-overs from dinner. These are heated or made into sandwiches. The cake box is relieved of its contents, jars of jelly or jam are opened, tea, coffee or chocolate is made, and the pick-up meal is complete.

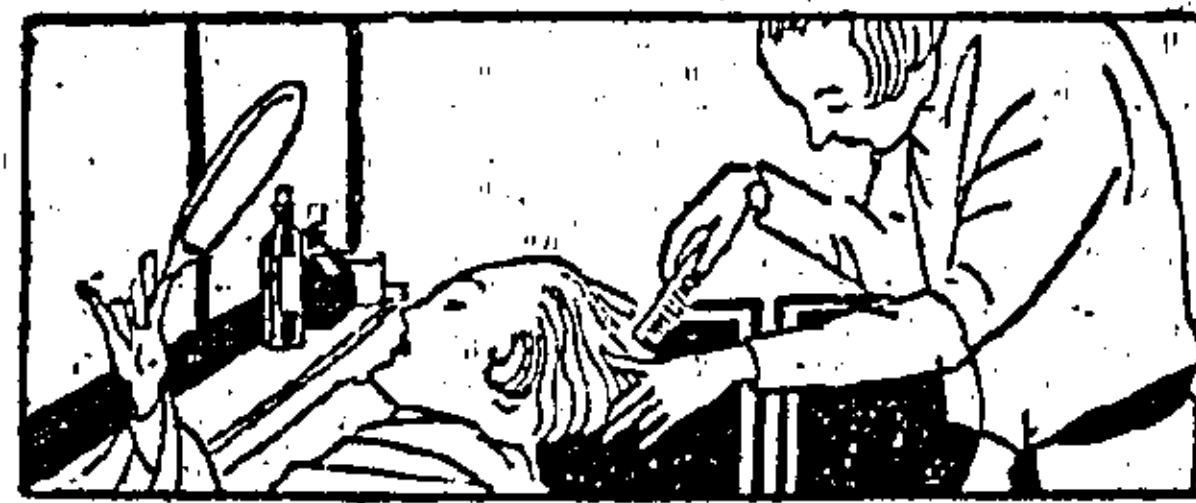
In other homes there is more personal supervision by the housewife. If she finds there are no vegetables left over, she immediately thinks how nice it would be to have potato salad with the platter of sliced cold meats. While the potatoes are boiling she makes a salad dressing, and in no time the salad is made and set away to cool. If there is cheese, she makes hot cheese sandwiches, or a rabbit on toast, and the meal is ready, with the addition of coffee for the grown-ups, and milk or hot chocolate for the younger members of the family.

Sometimes it happens that the housewife has designs on the remaining chicken or roast for the following day. In that case, an egg dish can be substituted, or dried beef from jars, or canned tongue, tuna fish or salmon. Or breakfast sausage can be used, with rolls heated over.

In preparing dried beef with white sauce, if the beef is very salty, pour boiling water over it and let stand five or ten minutes; then press in a strainer. Use one cup of white sauce to one-half pound of dried beef. Serve hot on toast.

For a Welsh rarebit use one egg to about one-half pound of cheese. Melt a tablespoon of butter, add the cheese broken in small pieces, and mustard, salt and cayenne pepper to taste. As the cheese melts, add about five tablespoons of milk, stirring constantly. Add the egg, slightly beaten, and cook slowly for one minute. Serve on toast.

There are a number of ways of preparing potato salad. One is to use with four cups of cold sliced potatoes, one onion, cut fine, and one cup of celery, cut fine, mixing



DANDRUFF.

The brushing doesn't make the dandruff "worse"—it simply loosens it from the scalp and makes it more noticeable. Vigorous brushing of the hair will never do it any harm.

A simple home remedy for dandruff can be made by mixing sixty grains of sulphur with one ounce of vasoline. This should be massaged into the scalp with fingertips every other night before retiring.

the ingredients lightly with boiled mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with pickles or hard-boiled eggs. Another method is to cook two sliced onions in butter or drippings until soft, but not brown; add two-thirds cup vinegar (or vinegar and water if the vinegar is too strong), six

Use only soft water (or water softened with just a little bit of borax) and the purest Castile soap in liquid form for the shampoo. Rinse the hair thoroughly and dry by rubbing between warm towels. Dandruff should never be allowed to go its own way unchecked. Not only is it unsightly, it is indicative of a scalp condition that should be cured and, when falling on the face and neck, is apt to cause skin trouble.

QUESTIONS NO HUSBAND SHOULD ASK HIS WIFE.

Husbands who gloated over the recent series of questions no wife should ask them now have the opportunity to cast the votes from their own eyes.

Here is a list of questions compiled by a wife:—

Well, what do you do with the housekeeping money?
Why is it that my overcoats last me five years; and yet you want a new one every winter?
Do you expect me to run the house?
My hats cost twenty-five shillings; why should yours run me into a couple of guineas?
That one's all right—what do you want a new frock for?
Why will you insist on tidying up my belongings?
Why ask me why I was late?
Where's my tobacco pouch?
Why are you women all so stupid?
Why should we go to your mother's on Sunday?

Note: That authoress points out that there is no need to mention the time of day of these questions, because "they are droned out with monotonous frequency morning, noon and night."

WILLIAM FOX
presents

The GATEWAY Of the MOON

At Typical Tempest of Emotion on the Amazon
DOLORES DEL RIO
CASTER PIERSON - TED WYMAN - LESLIE FENTON
Story by CLIFFORD BAX. Screenplay by BRADLEY LING
JOHN GRUFFITH WRAY Production.



ROMANCE!
THRILLS!

The "Charmaine" of "What Price Glory" repeats her great triumph in a romance of primitive passions!

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND BUSINESS!

THAT was the motto of pretty Agnes Dolan, the travelling saleswoman portrayed by Norma Shearer in this unusual and fascinating picture!

NORMA SHEARER

IN THE LATEST FROM PARIS

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20
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A MAGNIFICENT STORY OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE!

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BASED ON THE FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 5.30 & 9.20.

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"THE DOVER ROAD"

A Comedy in 3 Acts by
A. A. MILNE.

April 9th, 11th, 12th & 13th
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50 % of the Profits will be given to
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YOU WON'T WRITE

So better send your old mess-mate
a *Weekly Press* while he is away.
Let us have his Address, and send
us \$7.50 and we will send it to him.

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JAPAN AND MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

NOT LIKELY TO RELEASE IT TO NANKING.

AN IMPORTANT ARTERY.

Dairen (U.P.).—Proposals of the Chinese Government to start a fund for the eventual redemption from Japan of the South Manchuria Railway were described as legally and practically impossible by Director Kohiyama, in an interview with this correspondent.

Not Feasible.

A trace of a smile passed over the Japanese director's face as he said: "We can treat the recent order from Nanking to the tax collectors' offices in Manchuria to start a special fund for the purpose of an early redemption of the South Manchuria Railway from Japan, only in the light of a joke on the part of some hop-headed young member of the Nationalist Government, a practical point of view such a plan has not a leg to stand on."

"The right of Japan to own and operate that railway has been acquired from China by a treaty, the original lease term of 30 years having later been extended to 99 years on the force of a special agreement concluded between the two countries. Japan's rights in this matter are of so an indisputable nature, that the redemption question has never been officially raised by China at any international or Sino-Japanese conference."

"As to the feasibility, presuming Japan's consent could be obtained, it would seem highly improbable that the huge sum, something like yen 1,000,000,000 at which the direct investments of the railway company alone are valued at present, could be raised in China at a short notice under the present conditions. Assuming that even this could be accomplished, it is difficult to see what practical benefit China would derive from the redemption of such an extremely expensive railway in an outlying province. The available funds could be applied to the construction of the sorely needed railway not in the central part of the country and what is known to form the cornerstone of the Nationalist Government's reconstruction plan of China."

Foreign Enterprise.

"In some quarters indeed, the idea has lately been prevalent, that with the accomplished unification of China, foreign concessions on Chinese soil have outlived their time and that the continuance of their existence can only exert a harmful influence on the development of China."

"But if instead of indulging in problematic prognostics, one should cast a retrospective glance on the matter, the correctness of that idea becomes less apparent. The foreign built and operated railways in Manchuria can be taken as a specific case. At the time of their coming some 30 years ago, Manchuria was just emerging from her period of nomadic culture. At present she has become the foremost agricultural power of China, and to what other influence than that of the railways can this phenomenal rise in so short a period be attributed?"

"The railways have placed the produce of Manchuria in reach of the world markets, thus leading to the prosperity and rapid growth of the population in that territory. The increasing and prosperous population has fostered local and import trade, has increased the production of the country and has provided a growing source of taxation to the provincial authorities. Growing import and export trade has swelled the income of the Central Government from its custom revenues. Look where one will, the influence of the railways in Manchuria has and continues to be only a beneficial one to everyone concerned."

China Benefits, Too.
"Let not the fact, however, that these railways are foreign-owned and operated lead to the mistaken notion that the operators are deriving the largest benefits. True enough, the South Manchuria Railway Company, for example, has been able to close each financial year with a handsome balance of profits, but these are negligible if compared to the corresponding earnings of the Chinese population of the country resulting from the railway's activity."

"The bulk of the Manchurian export is formed by agricultural and mineral products which of themselves possess but a small intrinsic value and the selling price of which is mainly represented by the manual labour expended in their production. As this is carried out exclusively by Chinese labour, it is quite evident that the bulk proceeds remains in the hands of the Chinese population, the Japanese having to be satisfied with a small margin which represents their fees as commission and transport agents."

"Even out of these profits, the South Manchuria Railway has always given with a free hand towards medical and educational funds without racial distinction, towards seed selecting and cattle breeding improvement schemes, towards road and railway construction and other cultural work, while most of the remaining profits have been re-invested in Manchuria itself in the form of industrial and other enterprises."

An "Open Door" Policy.

"In this connection I must state that our 'Open Door Policy' in Manchuria, which lately has been commended in the press, is no new departure on our side, but forms part of our firmly established policy in that respect. At present we only reiterate that we shall be glad to welcome in Manchuria any foreign capital, and first of all Chinese, to be used in joint industrial and other enterprises."

"Summing up, I am in a position to say that Japan has lawfully acquired certain rights in Manchuria and has invested here an enormous amount of capital and labour to that country's great benefit. These she is duty bound to protect. In asserting this I am not voicing my personal opinion but that of the whole Japanese nation. That is why Japan in several instances has definitely declared that while she never did and does not harbour any territorial, aggressive intentions in Manchuria, yet on the other hand she has firmly decided to see that peace and order in this country be maintained under circumstances."

"The events of recent years have proved the correctness of her stand, and I can confidently state, even if this may wound somebody's susceptibility, that it is solely due to our presence in Manchuria that this country even at the height of the fighting in China has been spared the horrors and devastations of civil war. That it was the Japanese flag which flew over the South Manchuria Railway which has maintained an uninterrupted railway traffic, that mainstay of a country's welfare, at a time when most of the other railways in China had become a plaything in the hands of the warring factions."

CANADIAN PACIFIC IN FAR EAST.

FASTER SERVICE IN PROSPECT.

Sir George McLaren Brown, the European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway—recently back in London after a journey round the world by Canadian Pacific steamers and trains, during which he visited India, China and Japan, and also spent some weeks in Canada—in discussing some aspects of his tour with the *Financial Times*, mentioned that, while on the Empress of France en route to the East, he made the acquaintance of two prominent and influential Chinese from the Federated Malay States who had recently visited China, and Nanking in particular, the seat of the new Government of China. These Chinese were, he continued, most optimistic regarding the future of China, and they were of the opinion that China is reaching a settlement of her difficulties as never before. "Of course," said Sir George, "these two gentlemen realised that everything was in the experimental stage, but so far the experiment is working well."

"Sir George remarked that the Empress of France, which has taken the place of the Empress of Canada in the Pacific service during the latter vessel's reconditioning on the

Clyde, had made a very interesting voyage from England to the Far East. "Records seem to have been broken all along the line," he said. "In spite of over twelve hours' delay in the Suez Canal, the steamer took only fourteen days to reach Bombay from Southampton, and records were also broken from Bombay to Hong Kong."

Before he left England, Sir George inspected the keel of the new Empress of Japan. She is to be an additional boat on the Pacific, and will have a speed of 21 knots, thus making her the fastest steamer on that ocean. With the increased speed of the Empress of Canada as soon as she re-enters the Pacific service, after being reconditioned, the Canadian Pacific will have two very fast ships on the Pacific, and, in company with the Empress of Asia, already there, said Sir George, the Canadian Pacific Company will have a fleet which will outclass anything having similar motors."

"Also, with the completion of the Empress of Britain, which in many respects will be in a class by herself on the Atlantic, it will be possible to make the trip to London from Yokohama in between 16 and 17 days. Then, with the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, which will connect on the off weeks with ships of the 'Duchess' class on the Atlantic, it will be possible to make almost the same time to Britain."

ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PLAYS.

"THE CUCKOO IN THE NEST."

The new Banvard English Comedy Company open their season at the Star Theatre on Saturday with "A Cuckoo in the Nest" the story of a man, someone else's wife, and his mother-in-law. The play had a tremendous success in the Aldwych Theatre, London, and even those hardened cynics, the critics, who must have seen mothers-in-law in every shape and form during their peregrinations from stall to stall, acclaimed it as excellent and laughed from start to finish.

"The Best People."

"The Best People" comes from the Lyric Theatre, London, where it ran for 300 nights, and was, perhaps, one of the most talked of plays during 1928. The Prince of Wales saw it three times. You are introduced to Mrs. Lennox, whose outlook is bounded by social success; her husband, who wants peace at any price, and her two children, Marion and Bertie. Mrs. Lennox wants them both to marry into "The Best People," but the young couple think otherwise and choose a chauffeur and a chorus girl, respectively. It is a thoroughly amusing play with witty dialogue.

"Thank."

"Thank" is a farce with such modern ingredients as a roving husband, his sweetheart, the "lady in the case," and a discreet butler. It rattles along at a good pace through a series of absurdities, which collect laughter as they go.

"Rookery Nook."

"Rookery Nook" is the name of a house which is lent to Gerald Popkins and his wife for six weeks. When Gerald is unpacking, he finds a young lady in pyjamas who has run away from a cruel step-father. The problem of hiding the intruder from his wife occupies Gerald and the audience very pleasantly until the surprising climax.

"The Fanatics."

"The Fanatics" ran for 311 nights in London and has just been revived by Miles Mollison. It has been objected to for the following reasons:—

- (1) It indicts the churches.
- (2) It talks about birth control.
- (3) A young woman suggests a trial marriage to her fiancé.
- (4) It has a disrobing scene.

However, if all or any one of these counts were to deprive a play from being publicly performed most of the theatres and cinemas which are now doing good business would have to close down.

"The Ring."

"The Ring" is the story of the exploits of a lawyer who is in private life a receiver of stolen goods. He might have prospered for a long time if his love affair with the Ring's sister had not brought him to an untimely end.

"Other Men's Wives."

"Other Men's Wives" is by Walter Hackett, the author of "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventures." It had a successful run at St. Martin's Theatre, London, when the author's wife, Marion Lorne, played "Angela." This part is taken by Miss Valentine Clewlow who has just finished playing in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" in London.

"No. 17."

"No. 17" is a most amusing mystery story which centres round "Ben of the Merchant Service," a part taken by Leon M. Lion when the play ran for a long time in London. "Ben," an amusing and most lovable creature, gets into all sorts of difficulties when he enters an empty house on a foggy night. Corpses appear and most horribly disfigured; there are lovely ladies in distress; jewel thieves, and all the ingredients of a first rate "thriller."

RAILWAY TUNNEL.

EXPRESS TRAIN STOPPED JUST IN TIME.

Morley railway tunnel, on the L.M.S. line near Leeds, was closed to traffic after it had been found that part of the stone wall was bulging, and that some of the masonry had fallen on the track. An official made the discovery just in time to stop an express train to Leeds. Examination showed that the bulge was thirty yards long. Steps were taken to have the side of the tunnel propped, and it will be reopened at the earliest possible moment.

JAPANESE TROOPS LEAVING.

END OF BANDIT CHIEF.

ECHO OF TSINAN INCIDENT.

SHANGHAI, U.P.).—Signature of the Wang-Yoshizawa Agreement regarding the Tsinan incident of last May sealed the fate of the bandit war lord Chang Tsung Chang in Shantung province, in the opinion of officials of the National Government of the Republic of China in Nanking.

Japanese troops will shortly be withdrawn from Shantung under the terms of the agreement, opening the way for the National Armies of China to proceed with suppression of the Shantung militarist, who has a record of cruelty unsurpassed in world history.

An Untenable Position.

Due to Japanese occupation of a zone along the railway line between Tsinan and Kiaochow, lying athwart the only route the Nanking armies could follow to reach the eastern end of Shantung and suppress the motley army with which Chang Tsung Chang invaded Shantung from the Japanese leased territory around Dairen late in February, the bandit leader has been permitted to stay in China proper to date only on sufferance. Withdrawal of the Japanese forces, however, will render his position untenable and in some circles it is forecast he will flee before the avenging troops of the National Government can reach him.

The population of Shantung is described as solidly against the bandit War Lord, remembering his brutal rule of two years ago before he was driven into refuge in Dairen by the northward advance of the National armies in the spring of 1928.

It can readily be understood how the Japanese occupation of Shantung has protected Chang Tsung Chang in his latest adventure. The Chinese charge that the Japanese authorities in Dairen winked at the expedition which the defeated Shantung leaders organized there during February, and which embarked on a Japanese steamer for the Shantung coast, eventually capturing the important city of Chefoo late in March.

A Natural Barrier.

The railway zone between Kiaochow and Tsinan—held by the Japanese—formed a natural barrier to the south protecting Chang's troops from any sort of a northward advance by the National armies from Nanking.

A mountain range protected his flank from the armies of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang in the region of Chengchow, while the sea protected his left flank and his rear. Under these favourable circumstances Chang and his motley "army" were able to burn and plunder for weeks, subjecting the population of a part of Shantung to the most awful horrors.

Signing of the diplomatic agreement between Japan and China in Nanking on March 28, however, changed all this, as Japan agreed to withdraw her troops from the railway zone, laying Chang open to attack along the natural northward route to Chefoo.

Should he be captured by the National Armies it is understood he will be executed but his capture is unlikely as he has kept ships ready for flight in case of his expected defeat.

Whether or not the Japanese again will grant him refuge in Dairen will be interesting to note.

VISCOUNTESS GREY LEAVES £66,000.

PAPERS TO BE PUBLISHED AS A BOOK.

Viscountess Grey of Fallodon, of Wilsford Manor, Salisbury, wife of Lord Glenconner, who died on November 12 last, left settled property of the value of £66,000.

She leaves the cedarwood case filled with despatch cases and contents to Anne de Selincourt on condition that after the deaths of the writers of the documents she will edit and publish in book form such of them as she and her son David Francis Tennant may think proper.

General's Widow.

Other bequests include the furniture at Wilsford Manor to her son, David Tennant, cash at the bank and investments to her daughter, Clarissa Madeline G. F. Tennant, and the residue of the property to her son, Lord Glenconner.

Mrs. Isabella Cameron Markham, of Campden House Court, Kennington, widow of Brig-General Charles John Markham, who died on December 24, left estate of the value of £65,393 10s. 2d. with net personalty £44,940 13s. 6d. Among her bequests are £500 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £100 to the Salvation Army, £100 to the Milne's Aid Society, and the residue of the property upon trust for her son and his children.



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NANKING AND UNITY.

AN IDEAL AT LAST!

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

SHANGHAI (U.P.).—"The National Government is in earnest in its declaration that it intends to bring about a centralized and unified China," a Government spokesman told the United Press in explaining the punitive expedition against the Kwangsi faction of the Kuomintang Party.

"The Government will not stand on compromises. It will not tolerate the mere semblance of union. It insists on a union in fact as well as in name. There will be no feigning with provincial cliques on a basis of one government to another."

Marshal Feng's Approval.

The National Government, it was claimed, has the full support of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, former Minister of War, and commander of a large and well-trained army. Marshal Feng is described as in full sympathy with the punitive measures decided on by the Kuomintang Congress which closed in Nanking on March 28.

The decision for the punitive expedition was announced in an official communique which read:

"The National Government of the Chinese Republic, after exhausting its patience and all pacific means of persuasion, has accepted the challenge of the Kwangsi clique. It will be recalled that without even consulting the National Government the Wuhan branch of the Central Political Council began its programme of truculence by dismissing the chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and appointing its own nominee."

Then they advanced their troops into Hunan despite the orders of the National Government to withdraw.

Troops Posted.

"Still extending its utmost efforts to awaken the Kwangsi Generals to a sense of their own responsibility the National Government started to post its troops, as a matter of precaution, along the borders of the provinces of Kiangsi, Hupéi and Hunan. The Kwangsi Generals, however, dismissed all reminders. Without any warning they marched their troops into Kiangsi and Anhwei and attacked those of the National Government."

"Confronted by such brazen disobedience and flouting of the Central Government's authority the Third National Congress voted unanimously empowering the Government to take drastic measures. The Government is, therefore, despatching a punitive expedition to suppress the rebellion of the Kwangsi faction and, meanwhile, has relieved Generals Li Tsung Jen, Li Tsai Hsin and Pei Chung Hsi of all their offices. Unless the Kuomintang is to be disrupted the rebellion must be quelled. The die is cast and the National Government cannot turn back until the Kwangsi Generals are defeated and the country is again united under the Kuomintang banner."

In explaining the present military situation, the Government spokesman said the fighting was too localized to have any considerable effect on China as a whole. He did not believe business would be disrupted noticeably.

WHY LI TSAI HSIN WAS DETAINED!**ACTION OF OWN FOLLOWERS.**

TO BE RELEASED WHEN WUHAN SETTLED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DELEGATE TO NANKING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 8.

Several members of the Canton Delegation to the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang at Nanking returned to Canton yesterday. Among them is Mr. Ma Chiu Tsoon, Commissioner of Reconstruction, Mr. Lin Wen Koi, Mayor of Canton, and Mr. Fan Ki Mo, Finance Officer for Kwangtung.

Mr. Ma Chiu Tsoon granted an interview to your representative in the course of which he stated definitely that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin is being detained for reasons of policy, but is not imprisoned and is in good health. The Marshal, he stated, would be, in all probability, detained until the conclusion of the punitive expedition against Wuhan.

CHEN MING SHU FOR PEACE.

The delegates, who have now all resumed work in Canton, left Shanghai on April 3 by the President Monroe which arrived in Hong Kong last Saturday. They went in a party to visit General Chen Ming Shu, chairman of the Provincial Government, who is still in hospital owing to the injuries he received in the King Edward Hotel fire. Various matters with reference to the province were discussed, and, according to Mr. Ma, General Chen reiterated in unequivocal terms his absolute loyalty to the Central Government, and his firm determination to keep Kwangtung out of the war between Nanking and Wuhan. "I stand for peace and unity and deplore any step which may prolong civil strife and internal dissension," he stated.

PERFECT ORDER—MOST OF THE TIME.

Mr. Ma, in reply to questions about the Third National Congress at Nanking, said that perfect order had prevailed most of the time. There were, he said, eleven extremist delegates who had attempted to create disorder at first, but they were soon made to behave.

FOR HIS OWN GOOD!

With regard to Marshal Li, Mr. Ma stated that the Marshal had gone to Nanking not only as a delegate, but in the hope of mediating in the Wuhan dispute. He became disappointed at the delays in settling the affair, however, and wrote to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek saying that he wished to leave for Shanghai. It appears that Chiang Kai Shek feared that if Marshal Li went to Shanghai he might be persuaded to join the Wuhan faction, and accordingly he despatched ten of his devoted followers to take Marshal Li to the Military Headquarters. From there he was removed to Tangshan where he has been detained.

A VISIT TO MARSHAL LI.

Mr. Chang Ching Kiang and Mr. Wu Tze Hui, who with several other gentlemen had already made an unsuccessful appeal to Chiang Kai Shek to release Marshal Li, followed the Marshal to Tangshan where they had daily access to him.

Mr. Ma himself visited the Marshal on the 23rd and the 27th of last month, and found him well and cheerful. The house in which he is detained is guarded by four soldiers and the prisoner spends most of his time reading or playing chess.

Asked by your representative how the Nanking-Wuhan war was progressing, Mr. Ma stated that the Nanking troops were winning and that he thought the trouble would soon be over. He did not believe that Kwangtung would be at all affected.

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON GARRISON ABOLISHED!**LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS ARRIVING.**

GENERAL CHEN MING SHU'S STRENGTHENED POSITION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 8.

Canton is puzzled by various unforeseen events which have happened within the last few days. First Mr. Li Tsing, the Commander of the Canton Gendarmerie, for some unexplained reason, sent in his resignation to General Chen Tsai Tong, the Special Deputy of Nanking for Disbandment in Kwangtung. The resignation was accepted and Mr. Gaston K. Wong, Chief of Staff of the Third Kwangtung Division (under General Chen Ming Shu) appointed to his place.

Yesterday (April 8) General Chen Tsai Tong issued a formal mandate abolishing the Canton Garrison, which, he said, was only a temporary military organization formed to meet special needs. All documents have been sent to the Bureau of Public Safety, and the protection of the city is left in the hands of the police.

It is now learnt that a large body of troops under Colonel Tsoi Ting Kai, commander of the Second Independent Regiment of the 3rd Kwangtung Division (General Chen Ming Shu) have been ordered back to Canton. They are arriving in junks and a large part of the force is expected to-day.

The appointment of Mr. Gaston K. Wong, who is a great supporter of General Chen Ming Shu, as commander of the gendarmerie, in conjunction with the arrival of these troops greatly strengthens the position of General Chen Ming Shu in Canton.

Another resignation is that of Mr. Chang Wan, the managing director of the Government Arsenal at Shek Cheung, he has been succeeded by Mr. Samuel Wong (Wong So).

WEDDING AT PEAK CHURCH.

JESSEN—JENSEN.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at the Peak Church yesterday, the Dean of St. John's Cathedral officiating.

The bride was Miss Ingeborg Bergshagen Jessen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jessen, G.N.T. Co., the bridegroom, Mr. Alfred Tage Staermose Jensen, G.N.T. Co., 455, Rue Lafayette, Shanghai. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white tulle and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Mrs. N. Mures was Matron of Honour and wore a dress of gold lace. The bride's mother was becomingly gowned in a dress of black crepe georgette and satin.

Mr. I. R. N. Stanton was "best man."

After the ceremony a reception was held at 3, Aigburth Hall, May Road, where many guests were assembled and the usual good wishes offered. The honeymoon is to be spent in Europe and the bride left wearing a dress of powder blue crepe de chine with a coat and hat to match.

"Now that the Administration of Kwangtung has been changed, will the departmental heads be changed also?" the interviewer asked.

"I don't think so, to any great extent," Mr. Ma replied. "A report is in circulation to the effect that Mr. Wu Teh Shing will be shortly returning to Canton to become Commissioner of Reconstruction, but he is very busy on work for the Central Government, how can he leave the North for Canton?"

"Now that you are back in Canton, what plans have you for the reconstruction of the Province?"

"The most pressing problems," the Commissioner replied, "are those of transport, such as the completion of the projected provincial highways and the Fatsan-Kowloon section of the Canton-Szechuan Railway. Agricultural development according to modern methods is another thing to be tackled."

PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM.**WITNESS AND HIS GREAT-GRANDFATHER.**

"IDENTITY" OF A CHINESE FIRM.

Evidence for the defence opened at the resumed hearing yesterday at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) of the action brought by Lam Ting On, as head of the King on Tong firm, of 30, Third Street, against the Ma Pak Leung firm, druggists, of 310, Queen's Road Central, for recovery of \$4,698 alleged to be due under a promissory note made in January, 1921.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks (Messrs. Hastings, Dennys & Bowley) is for the plaintiff, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. K. d'Almada, sen., are for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case is that the Ma Pak Leung firm in Hong Kong is part of a firm at Fatsan, with branches at Canton. The defence submitted that the Hong Kong firm was worked by two brothers related to the owners of the other business, but that the two were different and, therefore, they were not liable on the note.

Evidence for Defence.

The first witness for the defence was Ma Chung Yu, partner of the Ma Pak Leung firm of Hong Kong, who stated that he started the business with his elder brother, Ma Sau Fong, in 1903. The Fatsan firm, he asserted, was started by his great-grandfather about 100 years ago together with his (the ancestor's) brother, and four tong names were used. At present the Fatsan establishment went under the name of Kwai Ning Tong, Ma Pak Leung.

One of the two branches of the Fatsan firm in Canton, witness continued, was destroyed by fire during the troubles there, but it was rebuilt and commenced to trade again.

The four tongs had no control over the Hong Kong firm, which was independent of the Fatsan business and was not a branch. Witness said that the Hong Kong firm bought goods from the Fatsan firm and acted as their agents.

Witness Cross-examined.

During the whole of the afternoon session, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jenkins, when he reiterated that the Fatsan business has only two branches, both at Canton, and a factory at Fati. Questioned regarding his other connections, witness said that there was a warehouse for wines in Macao, which was established by him and was his sole property. He was a co-partner in a business in Shanghai, and was sole proprietor of establishments in Siam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Batavia and Swatow.

Witness was closely questioned in regard to discrepancies between his own evidence and sentences appearing in wrappers used for the goods, and an affidavit where a connection was admitted between Ma Pak Leung and the warehouse in Macao. The cross-examination not being concluded, the case was adjourned until this morning and will last the whole day.

ANCIENT TEMPLES DISCOVERED.

After the discovery in Sicily of the great altar of a Greek temple, numerous smaller finds of singular interest have been made. During the last few days, the inner shrines of two small temples have come to light. One of these altars, of "temenos" as they are called, is composed of concentric stone rings which become smaller and smaller as they approach the centre. In the middle of this altar is a cavity seven feet deep, where votive objects were evidently deposited by the priests, for a great quantity of cups, vases, lamps and statuettes of Demeter and Persephone, the goddesses to whom this temple was evidently dedicated, were found. These two small newly discovered temples are in the archaic Greek style, and have been assigned by the authorities to the Sixth or Seventh Century B.C.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.**DEATH BEFORE DISGRACE.**

CLOTHING "THIEF'S" OUTBURST.

"Why did you try to commit suicide in the cell yesterday?" asked Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy yesterday, of an elderly Chinese who was convicted on charges of stealing and pawn-ing certain articles of clothing belonging to five coolies.

"I was falsely accused!" replied the defendant. "I would rather die."

The evidence showed that the defendant stole the clothing and property from five men living on the ground floor of No. 38, Third Street, West Point on Saturday. He was arrested and detained in a cell in No. 7 Police Station, where he made an attempt to commit suicide by strangling himself with a piece of his trousers.

Sentences totalling two months' hard labour were passed.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EXCUSE.

Sentence of fourteen days' hard labour was passed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday on a rag picker who was convicted on a charge of the theft of three suits of pyjamas and a jacket from Victoria Barracks. The accused was seen by a Sergeant in the barracks who had him arrested. An excuse that he thought the garments were rags was not accepted.

SENT FOR TRIAL.

The five Chinese accused of being concerned in an armed robbery at No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, were committed yesterday by Major C. Willson to stand trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions. Details of the case have already been given and yesterday's evidence was confined to police statements and the answers made by the defendants when charged in the first instance.

DISCHARGED.

Cheung Sam Chong, the Police Reservist, who was charged at the Central Magistracy with possession of six plates for reproducing Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notes, and also for conspiring with others not in custody to defraud, was discharged by Major C. Willson, the Police offering no evidence against him.

BORODIN'S NEW JOB.

A Japanese message from Moscow states that Michael Borodin is now domestic editor of Tass, the Soviet official news agency, says the *N.C. Daily News*. There can be no doubt of the importance of the position, but it all depends upon whether the Soviet regarded Mike as a success or failure in China, if one is to look upon it as promotion or otherwise. We incline to regard it as something rather less than promotion, for instead of dealing with purely domestic affairs, which are sufficiently well handled by the Chien and other Soviet instruments, his rather unique experience in China should have put him into the category of foreign affairs, especially with reference to the complexes of nationalities in the Far East. Furthermore, he has been associated so long with a journalist of undoubted ability, Mr. Eugene Chen, that he ought to have by now learned all the tricks of the trade. Of course, were Eugene still gracing Russia with his presence Michael would have had an invaluable ally in presenting distorted news to the world, but according to all accounts Eugene has tired of the charms of Moscow and betaken himself to Germany, where he seems to be keeping himself discreetly quiet. The greater the pity, for Mr. Chen had a capacity for handling news in his own interests which may truthfully be said to have been the despair of many others in the Far East, and in company with Comrade Borodin he might have made Tass a sort of perpetual joy. One does not, however, underestimate Borodin's ability. He did very well for months in China for himself, and it will be somewhat more than interesting for us in the future to read what Tass has to say about China, knowing especially that there is a man on the staff, with a certain amount of inside and very intimate knowledge of his subject.

MORRISON HILL BLASTING.**CONTRACTORS SUMMONED.**

POLICE BOWLING GREEN "BOMBARDED."

Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., the well-known local firm of contractors, were summoned yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton for not taking proper precautions during blasting operations at Morrison Hill. The charges were that the work was done without the rocks being properly covered or weighted and that insufficient safeguards had been made.

Evidence was given by Sergeant Morran to the effect that at 5 p.m. on March 27, two fairly big pieces of rock were hurled onto the bowling green of the Police Club. Blasting operations were at the time being carried out at Morrison Hill about three hundred feet away.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, of the Public Works Department, stated that he visited the place in question about two or three days after the incident. It was at least three hundred feet away and he was of the opinion, further that nothing whatever could have been placed on the stones. He drew his conclusion from the fact that the fragments travelled such a long distance.

In answer to Mr. Losby, for defendants, witness agreed that experienced men worked at the Government quarry at Tsai Tai Mui (North Point) and that even there, he would not care to be within two hundred feet of the blasting operations.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. F. H. Losby, who represented the defendants, stated that he would not call any witnesses and argued that the quarry at Morrison Hill was, in fact, a piece of Crown Land.

He proceeded to read Section 210 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance which deal with the regulations under which blasting was to be carried out, and he laid particular stress on the words at the end of the section which were as follows: "Provided that in all Government quarries, whether leased or otherwise, the blasting of stones shall be subject to the regulations made by the Governor-in-Council."

Mr. Losby contended that the blasting regulations applied only to operations in crowded districts, like Queen's Road or the Hong Kong Hotel site, where every precaution must necessarily be taken to prevent fragments of stones from flying. He submitted that the regulations could not have been meant for quarries like Morrison Hill.

Mr. Hamilton adjourned the case for a week to see if Mr. Losby had discovered "a loophole in the Ordinance." He asked Mr. Losby if it was the latter's contention that because his clients were on a Government quarry, that they were exempt from the stipulations of Section 210. Mr. Losby said that that was the gist of his submission and the case was adjourned for a week.

CHINA'S CARE FOR FOSSIL REMAINS.

MR. ANDREWS' NEXT MONGOLIAN EXPEDITION.

THE CONDITIONS.

PEKING, April 3.—The Antiquities Reservation Committee here recently submitted the following conditions to the American Mongolian expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews.

(1.) Of fossil remains to be excavated in Mongolia by the American explorers, those of vertebrates may be exported to the United States on condition that some Chinese technical experts be despatched to America in order to study them in co-operation with American experts and that upon the completion of their research work, the fossil remains be returned to China.

(2.) The Mongolian expedition shall be composed of Chinese and American explorers in equal numbers, and all their expenses be borne by Americans concerned.

(3.) All the necessary expenses of those Chinese technical experts, who are going to the United States to study the fossil remains, shall be borne by Americans concerned. Professor Andrews, at first, refused to accept the above conditions, but later the two parties, as the result of further negotiations, reached an agreement, which was, it is reported, duly signed to-day. It is understood that the expedition will leave here either at the end of April or the beginning of May.

In accordance with the agreement above referred to, American members of the expedition, it is reported, will be limited to four or five experts such as Messrs. Andrews, Granger, Albert, Thompson, and Mackenzie.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SECONDO AUGUSTO LOPES has by Mutual Arrangement CEASED to be a Partner in Our Firm from the 6th Day of APRIL, 1929.

H. R. SEQUEIRA & CO.
[7630]

NOTICE.

THE Reverend Mother Superior of the Canadian Sisters begs to announce to the Public, that the PRIVATE HOSPITAL until YESTERDAY at the ITALIAN CONVENT, 28, CANAL ROAD, has been Transferred to CANOSSA HOSPITAL, 3 & 5, PEAK ROAD, where Patients will be accepted at Any Time.

For Particulars Apply to
The SISTER-IN-CHARGE.
TELEPHONE 1333. [7610]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES NORMAN ROSS MACKENZIE, Late of Wellington in the Dominion of New Zealand, Clerk-in-Holy Orders, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order Limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 7th Day of MAY, 1929.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date, and to be dated this 8th day of April, 1929.

C. D. MELBOURNE,
Official Administrator. [7622]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1929, commencing at 2.15 P.M.

The First Race will be Run at 1.45 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSAY & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each up to FRIDAY, 12th APRIL, 1929.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.

Bookmakers, the "T" Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during Race Meetings.

NO CHILDREN ALLOWED IN EITHER ENCLOSURE ON ANY PRETEXT. [7618]

FANLING HUNT.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the SPRING MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 21st APRIL, may be obtained from Messrs. THOMSON & CO., YORK BUILDING.

ENTRIES CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL, 1929. [7609]

NOTICE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

THE NINTH ANNUAL DINNER of the ASSOCIATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 20th APRIL, 1929, at 8.00 P.M. in the HALL of QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Members desiring to attend and to invite guests, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Treasurer, CHOW PING UN, Esq., c/o ASSURANCE FRANCO-ASIATIQUE.

By Order of General Committee,
C. G. ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary. [7617]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE Per Cent. on the Paid-up Capital of the Company has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending 30th SEPTEMBER, 1929, and that such Dividend will be Payable on MONDAY, 6th MAY, 1929, on and after which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Head Office of the Company, 8, GEORGE'S BUILDING, Hong Kong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 16th APRIL, 1929, to SATURDAY, 4th MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 19th Mar., 1929. [7646]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 8.30 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is central over N. Japan. An area of relatively low pressure extends from the Annam coast across the Philippine to the Pacific. Indications remain of a depression to the east of Luzon. Local Forecast: E. winds, moderate, fair.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 9, 1929.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Not for the first time the PRINCE OF WALES has paid well-deserved and eloquent tribute to the British merchant sailor. In a foreword to the third and last volume of a work which has been written relating to the merchant navy, the Prince recalls the splendid work done during the war. A few months ago a memorial was unveiled on Tower Hill, London, to the 12,000 masters, officers, and men who lost their lives through enemy action, and whose graves are the sea. The PRINCE OF WALES, in "his foreword, reminds "us who are land-dwellers" that had it not been for the cool courage and undaunted spirit of the British Merchant service during the war, "this country of ours must have perished." It is a curious fact that the general public is profoundly ignorant of the most elementary facts about the British Merchant Navy—as it is now called. Once, in a while, usually in connection with some incident at sea which a sailor would regard as a trifling, everyday occurrence, public interest is aroused for a day or two in the Merchant Service, but quickly lapses when the next sensational event is chronicled.

The officer in the British Merchant Navy does not hold, and has never held, the place he should have held in public life nor in the social scale. There are various reasons for this, chief among them, perhaps, being the sailor's characteristic dislike for publicity. During the last year or two, however, there has been a change in the old order of things, and the establishment of such organizations as the Honourable Company of Master Mariners has drawn public attention to the existence of that service without which, as the PRINCE OF WALES says, Britain would have perished. The mariner's profession has contributed more to the building of the British Empire than any other, and officers who are masters—and also those who hope to be—have a strong claim upon public sympathy and support in obtaining redress for their grievances. Their social position is now more assured than it used to be, but their material position is still a long way short of what it should be. There are exceptions, of course, but the average Merchant Service Officer is not well paid, considering the great responsibilities he has to bear, and the work he has to do under very unfavourable conditions. Progress has been made during the last twenty years in regard to improved working conditions, but much yet remains to be done by the various organizations representing the interests of the service.

Meanwhile, delegates from many maritime Powers are meeting in London at the invitation of the British Government to discuss the problem of safety of life at sea. The work of the conference will be largely devoted to an attempted revision of the 1914 Convention with regard to changes in sea-going conditions since that time, and with a view to incorporating the war-time experiences of the different Powers into the international code. The subject will follow the lines of the former Convention, and will be divided into six divisions as follows:—Sub-division of ships into watertight compartments; life-saving appliances including life-boats; wireless telegraphy; fire-extinguishing apparatus; ice patrol; and collision regulations. The first three topics are expected to receive the bulk of the Conference's attention, since the remaining items need little if any revision. Much of the work will be of a highly technical character.

The 1914 Convention has long been recognized as impracticable from the point of view of passengers desiring cheap and efficient travel, of shippers desiring cheap carriage of goods, and of shipowners confronted with the necessity of making their accounts balance. It is believed that the atmosphere of panic prevailing after the loss of the Titanic was responsible for the framing of regulations which many of the signatories did not feel themselves able to ratify. It is hoped, therefore, that the present assembly will succeed in devising regulations which will be universally accepted both by Governments and by shipping men. The central problem which faces the delegates is how to ensure the greatest possible measure of safety at sea without rendering sea travel so costly that few can afford it. Shipowners accept the thesis generally that it is possible to produce a completely unsinkable ship, but they point out that such a vessel could never be operated profitably. It would be cumbersome, slow, and have comparatively little space left for the carriage of goods and the accommodation of passengers.

The extent of the risk is indicated in the record of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, a recognized authority on the subject. In the eight years ending December, 1927, over 4,000,000 passengers were carried across the Atlantic by members' ships with no lives of passengers lost. From 1924 to 1927 only 11 passengers' lives were lost through wrecks and casualties to vessels in the whole British Merchant Marine. One of the chief points which will come up for discussion is the change of lifeboat requirements which has resulted from the great development of wireless telegraphy. It is believed by many that it is no longer necessary to require boats equipped with sails, casks of water, and provisions sufficient for many days since wireless can summon help in a comparatively short time. Lifeboats, it is argued, should be required to hold a maximum number of people for a relatively short period. In this connection it is considered that rafts, sometimes much more easily launched than lifeboats, would serve just as well for a large percentage of passengers.

Shipowners have frequently expressed the view that they should be left free to provide better lifeboats as they are invented without being tied down by over-stringent and exact rules. They also consider it unfortunate that the regulations have hitherto insisted on boats being carried in such numbers and so placed that they cannot be easily launched. Some think it easier to get a large number of passengers safely away from a ship with a few large boats rather than with a large number of small ones. The meetings of the Conference are expected to be protracted, for it is believed that the various national experts who have been working on the problem for several years will require ample time in which to reconcile their respective views on technical matters.

News and Views.

Five cases of small-pox were reported over the week-end and two on Friday last. Another British case of enteric and a Chinese case of meningitis were also notified.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Pokfulam Road near the Chinese cemetery when a motor-car owned by Mr. Leung Tak Kwong knocked down two children who suddenly ran across the road from behind an Aberdeen bus. The children were taken to the Aberdeen Police Station where it was found that the injuries were not serious. They were given "first aid" and taken home.

To-morrow morning at 10.30 a.m., a formal presentation of a cheque, subscribed by the present and past Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, the Directors of the Po Leung Kuk, and some personal friends, will be made at the Tung Wah Hospital to Dr. G. M. Harston, as a token of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him as Eye Specialist Consultant to the Hospital from 1905 to 1925.

Among the passengers who disembarked here from the s.s. Pres. Lincoln which arrived yesterday from Manila were Mr. B. M. Armstrong, a prominent engineer, formerly of Manila, who intends to reside and work in Hong Kong; Mr. Ricardo Portillo, a hat manufacturer of Manila, who is making a business visit of approximately six months; and Mr. Ferman Del Rosario, an emblesman of Manila, P.I., who is on a tour, accompanied by his wife.

A wireless message from the Governor of Macao, addressed to H.E. the Governor of Hong Kong, was received from the President Monroe on Sunday. On behalf of himself, wife, and daughter, the Governor of Macao expressed thanks for the "extremely kind hospitality extended to us before our departure from Hong Kong. We take with us the happiest recollection of our visits to your colony, and wish it all prosperity and your administration continued success. We wish you and your family health and all happiness."

Mr. Macwhite, the new Irish Free State Minister, achieved the distinction of being the first diplomat to present his credentials to President Hoover.

Mr. E. Ralphs, of the Education Department, has reported to the police that his office on the third floor of the Fire Brigade building was entered during the week-end by means of a duplicate key. The place was ransacked but there were no valuables of the kind that appeals to thieves.

At East Ham, London, on March 4, Miad Bing Woo, 27, a Chinese, charged with illegally importing 51lb. of raw opium, was sent to prison for six months. It was stated that prisoner was a messenger boy on the Blue Funnel Line steamer Aeneas. Admitting the ownership of the opium, he said he had bought it in the river at Woonchang for £20.

"Imprisonment for debt is really a relic of slavery," said Sir Edward Parry, formerly a county court judge, at a Penal Reform League luncheon in London. "The number of people in prison for debt these days is not very high," he added. "The reason is not hard to see. It is immoral, wicked, and scandalous. Whether you steal 2d. or £2,000 the shame is the same."

Six homeless Chinese workmen were found by gendarmes in the yard of a factory at Cormeilles-en-Parisis, near Paris. They were taken to prison at Versailles as vagrants. Warders who searched them, however, found in the boots of one £78 in Bank of England notes and 5,000 francs in French money. The other Chinese had sums varying from £10 to £40. They were set free.

The changes in the flag list foreshadow the early promotion of Captain William Melbourne James. Familiarly known among his brother officers as "Bubbles," Captain James is the original curly-headed boy in the picture so familiar to every child. He married a daughter of Admiral Sir A. Duff, whose flag captain and chief staff officer he was when that officer commanded the China Station.

The recent movement in the flag list, resulting from the voluntary retirement of Admiral Sir Richard Webb, has given full admiral's rank to Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt. This advancement, of course, will not affect his position as C-in-C, China Station, a post he has held since November, 1928. It would not be wholly surprising if he were selected to follow Sir Frederick Field in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, in which event, we might see the China Command offered to Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond.

The price of liquor in New York has soared to such a height in consequence of the passing of the Jones Act, which increases the penalties for violations of the prohibition law, that many of the smaller "speak-easies" (illicit drinking establishments) have been put out of business. According to the New York Herald Tribune, the wholesale price of whisky has advanced from £18 to £25 a case, and grain alcohol has doubled in price and now costs approximately £3 per gallon. Deliveries to "speak-easies" have been curtailed to such an extent, according to the local prohibition administrator, that only about one-half of the liquor ordered is being delivered. Bootleggers apparently do not relish the idea of going to gaol for five years and paying a ten-thousand dollar fine (£2,000) for which they are liable under the Jones Act, and they are also finding it difficult to find men who will take the blame for them.

The Water Supply.

Information from official sources confirms the statement made in these columns last week that the Hong Kong reservoirs now contain only enough water to supply the Colony for two months. It is estimated that unless heavy rains fall during this month, the water service will be restricted from May 1. Already pressure has been reduced during the night, but this measure does not appear to have resulted in any appreciable saving of water. Pending official action—which we all hope will not be necessary—residents can do much to relieve the situation by seeing that water is not wasted in their homes. Faulty taps should be seen to, servants warned not to leave water running to waste, and the morning tub can be easily reduced by a few gallons without any inconvenience. These little things, multiplied by thousands, would make a very appreciable difference in the total daily consumption of water. Operations at the Kowloon by-wash are being expedited, and it is hoped will be finished when the pipe-line to Hong Kong is completed by the end of December. There is a shortage of some two million gallons daily at Shing Mun, owing to villagers diverting water into their rice-fields. Arrangements were completed long ago for these people to leave the farms, but they have postponed their departure, and steps are being taken to remind them very emphatically that they are not observing the terms of the agreement reached.

The Royal Society of Arts is offering two prizes under the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust for the improvement and encouragement of navigation; one, of £150, is for an invention in the years 1829 and 1829 of an improvement in the science or practice of navigation; and the other, £50, is for an essay on the navigation of a low-powered steamer in a revolving storm. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. The competition closes on December 31.

M. Miklas, the new President of the Austrian Republic, is a bibliomaniac, having accumulated books from infancy. He recently found a copy of a Saxon edition of the commentaries of Origen, the Christian Father. But the price was exorbitant and the dealer would not come down. "Why," he said, "there are only two copies in the world, this one and another in Switzerland." Thereupon Miklas scoured Switzerland, communicating with every likely dealer and collector. At last he found his treasure at a reasonable price and showed it with glee to the exorbitant dealer.

The Navy is so very well fed nowadays that it is doubtful whether the discovery that 60 per cent. of the preserved meat it eats is of foreign origin will be thought worth a growl in any lower-deck mess. Major S. E. Harvey, M.P. for Totnes, has been exposing this unpatriotic action on the part of the Admiralty, but as a matter of fact he did not make a very palatable hit. The Parliamentary Secretary cheerfully admitted the fact, and said that the firm tendering could not supply sufficient quantities of meat of Empire origin of a quality suitable for naval requirements. Thinking Imperially gains nothing from laborious mastication.

The Poor Married Man.

Bachelors are notoriously sympathetic towards all married men, and this, perhaps, partly accounts for Mr. Justice MacCardie's severe strictures last month on the absurdity of a husband being legally responsible for his wife's actions. The case was one in which the husband was sued by two married people for a libel uttered by his wife, with whom he had not lived for fifteen years, and, therefore, she could not by any stretch of imagination be regarded as acting under his influence. As the Judge said, "The laws adjusted for women in 1850 may not be so appropriate in 1929." The whole position of women is changed, and laws which were designed to protect them when they were, legally considered, little more than chattels are anachronisms now. The law from being unfair to women, has swung to the other extreme, and the lady with the bandage round her eyes raises it when one of her own sex appeals to her.

The Expensiveness of "Suits."

Although the legal profession in England is commonly regarded as the closest trade-union in the world, that does not deter eminent members of it from expressing their views on the expensiveness of going to law. In the Court of Appeal last month Lord Justice Scrutton described a K.C. as a super-luxury, and went on to say that a poor man was unfairly handicapped by his richer opponent who briefed an eminent counsel. The Law Journal, commenting on these observations, says that litigation is being killed by the large fees paid to counsel, but for this state of things it blames not the Bar or the solicitors, but the litigants. This is perfectly true. The public has a weakness for legal, as well as theatrical, "names," and by the law of supply and demand the prices go up. A few famous barristers make huge incomes, while the greater part of the profession make very small ones. In no place are incomes more unequally distributed than in the Temple, where there are not many practitioners making a thousand a year. But it is difficult to perceive how this state of things can be altered.

The Saving of West Wycombe.

Owing to the breaking-up of estates in England we are growing accustomed to entire villages coming into the market and often being sold in detail. West Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, which may roughly be described as the far end of High Wycombe, has been more fortunate. It was to have been sold in lots by auction last month, but the Society of Arts has stepped in and bought it in a block. It was moved to do so by the picturesque character of the cottages and inns, of which there are three, and by anxiety to save them from vulgarisation. The Society has been foremost in the movement for the preservation of old cottages, but this is the biggest thing it has yet done. The old inns have big stable yards, "which," according to the advertisement of the estate sale, "could readily be converted into garages." One of them, the Black Boy, dates from the seventeenth century. The village street is remarkably picturesque and varied, and to have preserved it as it stands is a good deed. The West Wycombe estate, which includes the village, has descended to Sir John Dashwood from the half-brother of that notorious Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer, the founder of the "Hell Fire Club."

"NO NEED FOR ANY ANXIETY."

UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH FENG.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, April 8. The uneasiness caused by Feng Yu Hsiang's reported movements to the border has been allayed by a declaration from authoritative sources that there is no need for anxiety.

It is likely that the Central Government will recompense Feng for the military expenses incurred in preparing to assist them in the Wuhan campaign, and whatever misunderstandings may have arisen will be amicably settled in this manner.

How Suspicious Arose.

HANKOW, April 7. It is understood that the movements of Feng Yu Hsiang are causing grave suspicion on the part of other prominent leaders in China.

Troops in Feng Yu Hsiang's army were mobilised recently, ostensibly to assist the Central Government in the campaign against the Kwangsi faction in Hankow. These troops have been moving towards the boundary between the north of Hupeh province and the south of Honan province.

Hankow having been entered by Chiang Kai Shek, the assistance of Feng Yu Hsiang in this direction is no longer required.

Accordingly, Chiang Kai Shek has despatched a delegate to Feng Yu Hsiang to enquire from him as to the reasons for the movements of his troops and to come to a mutual understanding if possible.

Pardons Offered.

In the meantime Chiang Kai Shek has telegraphed to Hu Tsung Tao and Tao Chun, the ex-Wuhan leaders, whose whereabouts have not been divulged, stating that since the Kwangsi Party are the real traitors to the country he bears no animosity against Hu and Tao personally.

He offers them a pardon, provided they will place their armies under control of the Central Government, and further states that should they personally wish to pursue their studies abroad the Government will be pleased to render them every assistance.

Government Captures Yochow.

SHANGHAI, April 8. Admiral Chen Shao Kuan wiring to Nanking states that Government Naval forces captured Yochow, in Hunan, yesterday morning, the enemy retreating to Western Hupeh under a heavy bombardment.

He adds that he expects that fighting will be ended very soon, as the rebels are offering no resistance.

Hankow reports are that Chiang Kai Shek plans to return to Nanking on April 15, "as his presence in Hankow is no longer necessary."

MUPING STILL HOLDS OUT.**ATTACKERS' HEAVY LOSSES.****CHEFOO HOSPITALS CROWDED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, April 8. Liu Chen Nien is still holding Muping City in spite of constant onslaughts, and is inflicting serious casualties upon Chang Tsung Chang's forces.

Hospitals here are already filled, and daily there are new arrivals of wounded, adding to the congestion.

At a low estimate Chang's casualties in the attack on Muping are 1,500 men. Chang states his determination to remain on the Muping front until the city capitulates.

Last Friday Liu Chen Nien secreted soldiers in evacuated houses outside the city walls, and met Chang's next onslaught with a rain of machine-gun fire, causing casualties of several hundred. Consequently Chang has razed all houses surrounding the city walls.

Chang On the Retreat?

According to the *Nam Chung Pao*, Chang Tsung Chang requested Chang Hsueh Liang lately to allow his troops to retreat to Manchuria but was refused. Chang Tsung Chang has decided to request Chang Tso Hsiang to allow his troops to retreat to Kirin.

CHINA AND BURMA.**THE FRONTIER QUESTION.**

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, April 8. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has communicated with the British Minister to the effect that the Government is ready to negotiate with Britain regarding the drawing of a line of demarcation between China and Burma.

THE TSINAN AFFAIR SETTLEMENT.

JAPAN PERTURBED.

CHINA'S PLANS NOT YET SUBMITTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, April 8. Some perturbation is felt in Government circles owing to the failure of the Nationalist Commissioner, Mr. Tsai (Tsu) Shih Chieh, to submit a plan for the maintenance of peace and order in Tsinan after the Japanese withdrawal.

A plan was promised by April 3, but has not yet been presented. Hence it is feared it may be necessary to postpone the withdrawal, though it is still hoped it will be presented in time to avoid upsetting present arrangements.

Apparently the Nationalists are finding a difficulty in carrying out their promise of a guarantee of adequate protection for Japanese lives and property, as they have informally suggested that Japan shall remove all its nationals temporarily from Tsinan and places along the railway to Tsingtao.

The Japanese Government, however, insists that this request is incompatible with Nanking's promise contained in the recent agreement.

Another Version.

A *Wah Tsz Yat Pao* message states that General Sun Liang Chang has telegraphed to the Central Government saying that his troops took over the garrisoning of Tsinan on Sunday, and that the Japanese troops will withdraw within three days.

It is added, however, that the Japanese merchants and residents at Tsinan have addressed a cable to Baron Tanaka requesting the Japanese Government to postpone the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

INDIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE.**SECOND PLANE LEAVES CROYDON.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, April 7. India received her first air mail from England yesterday. Thus the great enterprise which was launched at Croydon a week earlier is no longer merely an ambitious scheme, but an accomplished fact.

The last stage was a flight of 840 miles from the Persian Gulf to Karachi, where the aeroplane arrived only three hours late, despite its having been delayed by a sandstorm after leaving Baghdad.

The second service of the weekly air mail to India began yesterday morning. The machine which left Croydon carried a larger quantity of mail than the machine which started on March 30. There was also more freight.

To-day, the first air mail to England left Karachi and by it travelled Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, the Air Officer Commanding in India, and Viscount Chelmsford, Chairman of the Imperial Airways. London is due to be reached next Sunday.

REPARATIONS.**BERLIN PRESS NOT SO ENTHUSIASTIC.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 7. It is semi-officially stated that the optimism in the Paris Press with regard to the Reparations negotiations is in no wise shared by the German delegates.

Paris correspondents of Berlin newspapers unanimously declare that the Reparations problem is still far from being solved.

The *Tagblatt* correspondent declares that the demands of the creditors far exceed what Germany is able to pay and must, therefore, be considered unacceptable to Germany.

Correspondents are of opinion that a great deal of blame for the possible failure of the conference will rest with the United States owing to its refusal to authorise the United States delegate, Mr. Owen Young, to negotiate also with regard to the debt of the Allies.

HINDENBURG ILL.**SEVERE INFLUENZA ATTACK.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 7. It has just been announced that President Hindenburg has been seriously ill during the whole week, suffering from influenza with gastric complications. He is now declared to be out of danger but is confined to his house.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN DELHI.

THROWN INTO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, April 8. Two bombs were thrown into the Legislative Assembly at the moment when Mr. Patel, President of the Assembly rose to give a ruling. One fell near the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster. Several persons were injured.

The House was crowded at the time, and panic prevailed.

Two men, found in possession of bombs and pistols, were arrested.

Sir George Schuster and the other injured were rushed to hospital.

The bombs were thrown just after the Trades Dispute Bill had been passed, despite the opposition of the Congress Party.

Sir John Simon's Escape.

Sir John Simon was in the President's Gallery at the time.

A pamphlet headed "The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army" and signed "Balraj (Honorary Chief)," was thrown into the chamber with the bombs.

The names of the arrested men are Butuke Swaradutt and Bhagat Singh. They are said to have confessed their guilt to the police.

The police immediately locked the Council House, and prevented all movements of visitors. The Chamber presented an awful spectacle.

Mr. Patel has adjourned the Assembly until April 11.

Serious Injuries.

LATER.

The injured persons include Sir George Schuster, Sir Bamanjee Dalal, Messrs. Raghvendram and Shankarrao, also Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Central Committee, who was sitting in the officers' gallery. Sir Bamanjee Dalal is seriously hurt.

Three of the Government Benches were destroyed.

Much-Disputed Ending.

The ruling which Mr. Patel was about to deliver when the outrage occurred in the Assembly was his reserved ruling on the question as to whether the Public Safety Bill debate should be postponed till after the Meerut Conspiracy trials. (Mr. Patel's decision to reserve his ruling on this question precipitated an uproar in the Assembly last Friday.)

FRONTIER TROUBLE IN INDIA.**AFGHAN INTRIGUES.****DRASTIC ACTION MAY BE NECESSARY.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, April 7. An official communiqué has just been issued dealing with Afghan efforts to embroil Indian frontier tribes in their civil war, emphasizing that measures have been taken by the Government of India to maintain neutrality.

Enquiries indicate that the authorities in India are increasingly disturbed at the persistent efforts of various factions in Afghanistan to draw in such tribesmen in their civil war.

Manifestos to British Mohmands and Afridis, calling upon them to join in the fighting, have been seized, and it is rumoured that similar appeals were circulated among the Waziris and Mahauds. Energetic efforts are being made to trace the disturbing agencies, and it would not be surprising if the Government of India reported to drastic action.

MORE TROUBLE IN LAHORE.**POLICE CALLED OUT.****100 DEMONSTRATORS INJURED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAHORE, April 7. On the occasion of the funeral of Rejal, in spite of the authorities who, fearing communal tension, had prohibited processions this week, a crowd formed a procession with an empty bier.

After an address by the local Congress Secretary the Police, mounted and on foot, held up the procession and the bier was broken. The crowd, refusing to disperse, the Police charged, with batons, and over 100 persons were injured. Armoured cars are now patrolling the area and quiet prevails.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSALS CRITICIZED.

"THE SPIDER AND THE FLY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7. If the consensus of newspaper opinions is any criterion then Great Britain is not likely to rise immediately to the luscious-looking bait dangled before the British Trade Delegation now touring Russia by M. Piatakov, Governor of the Soviet State Bank.

He has declared that the Soviet could give orders amounting to £150,000,000 to British industry during the next five years, or that the Soviet's import programme could be raised to £200,000,000, providing that British capital agreed to invest in various concessions and contract operations, and could get normal diplomatic relations restored.

This would mean a huge loan from British bankers, backed by the British Government.

The *Morning Post* recalls what the "spider told the fly." The *Daily Telegraph* urges the same careful scrutiny of guarantees as in 1924, and the *Times* states it is anxious to see Anglo-Soviet trade prosper, but that the bringing about of normal diplomatic relations depends upon other conditions.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.**IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, April 7. The King has passed a good night. The weather at Bognor today was sunny and warm, and His Majesty went into the grounds of Craigwell House soon after breakfast.

Dr. Howitt and Dr. Woods applied diathermy to the King at Craigwell House for the first time this afternoon.

THE TASMANIAN FLOODS.**£1,000,000 DAMAGE.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOBART, April 7. The death toll in the floods now numbers 23. The waters are subsiding, enabling limited restoration of road transport.

Many bridges have been destroyed and the damage is estimated at £1,000,000.

A motor lorry, full of children, crashed through a damaged bridge on the Gawler River. Eight of the occupants were killed, including six members of one family, of whom only one escaped.

The number missing in the Brisbane disaster is now given as 14, not 27.

FAMOUS NATURALIST DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALE, April 7. The death is announced of the naturalist and ethnographer, Paul Sarasin, who was famous for his researches in the Sunda Strait, Ceylon.

DEATH CHASE ON A ROOF.**YOUNG POLICEMAN'S FALL THROUGH SKYLIGHT.**

The pursuit of a man suspected of burglary across London roofs led to the death of a policeman.

A burglar alarm was heard in the early hours in a tailor's shop at Westminster Bridge-road, and after the shop had been surrounded by police a man was seen on the roof.

Police Constable David Ford, who went in chase, crossed the roofs of four shops and then slipped, falling forty feet through a skylight. He died in hospital from his injuries a few hours later. He had been in the police force only six months.

A man was detained by the police.

MR. BALDWIN'S OPTIMISM.

"Given peace and security, I am confident that this country is in sight of a period of real prosperity," Mr. Baldwin says, in a message to Lord Scone, the Conservative candidate in the North Lanark by-election.

"I am, however, equally confident that disaster will result if at this juncture we embark on hazardous experiments which have always resulted in a failure, and if we subject our industries to the intolerable burdens of taxation which the Socialists would impose upon them."

SCHNEIDER TROPHY CONTEST.

BRITISH TEAM IN STRICT TRAINING.

AMAZING SPEEDS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, April 7. The British Schneider trophy team will be transferred from Felixstowe to Calshot (Southampton Water), next week-end to enter on the final stage of their training. For the first two months pilots will continue flying in the older type of high-speed supermarine Napier S3 seaplanes which are capable of just over 300 miles an hour, but it is expected that by June special secret machines, which are being built for the international race on September 7, will be ready.

A quadrangular course of just over 48 miles in length has been decided upon for the contest, the turning points being Cowes, Selsey, near Ryde, and Hayling Island.

This course will have to be traversed five times.

It has been agreed to attack the world speed record after the Schneider trophy race, which it is hoped will be won at a speed of not less than 320 miles an hour.

Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy, Greig, attained a speed of 319 miles with one of the supermarine Napier S3 type of seaplanes, and it is anticipated that the new craft will attain a maximum of 340 or even 360 miles an hour on a straight course.

"THE MERCY KILLER."**WIFE SHOT OUT OF PITY.****"THE RIGHT TO TAKE LIFE."**

Mr. James Edwin Kirkbride, aged forty-five, a former deputy prosecuting attorney, because of his despondency and because his sick wife, fearing she was going insane, pleaded with him to put her out of her misery, shot and killed her in the bedroom of their home, and with the same revolver ended his own life.

The tragedy, which has been called that of "the mercy killer," has caused a sensation in the city of Boulder, Colorado, where it took place, particularly in view of the social prominence of the parties concerned, and the question it raises anew in dual form of the right to take life.

Written Explanations.

"There was no servant sleeping in the house at the time, and the tragedy was not discovered until the following afternoon, when a friend gained entry into the house and found Mr. Kirkbride's written explanations of his action. He left six unusual letters in which he summed up his life and endeavoured in a tragic soul confession to justify his deed.

"We have had rich, full, and happy lives for the most part and now it seems to be close to the shadows," he wrote in a long note to his friend, Coroner Law.

"She begs and pleads to be permitted to die asking me continuously to give her something to end it all, and it is surely hell on earth for us both."

Note to His Wife.

The same envelope containing the letter to the coroner enclosed a short note addressed to his wife, as if she would be alive in the time the envelope was opened. It ran as follows: "Sweetheart, it is cruel in one way, but it is what you longed and prayed for, and I cannot bear to go alone and leave you in distress, anguish, and disgrace in years to come, nor can I bear to leave you now alone in your anguish."

Mr. Kirkbride, explaining his own despondency to the coroner, wrote thus: "Loss of a beloved wife, loss of a nice home which she tried so hard to make a happy one; loss of a job all because of silly, asinine politics; loss of practice twenty years accumulated; loss of equilibrium; poise, and serenity by virtue thereof; failing sight, oncoming deafness and an old age childless, alone and comfortless."

R.A.F. "BULLDOG."**172-MILES-AN-HOUR AEROPLANE.****TO DEFEND LONDON.**

An aeroplane which, it is considered, will be one of the most effective weapons so far devised for the aerial defence of the country has been adopted as a night fighter by the Royal Air Force.

The machine, the Bristol "Bulldog," climbs with such rapidity that it can attain in 12 minutes a height of 20,000 ft., and maintain a speed of 172 miles an hour. Squadrons of "Bulldogs," their pilots wearing electrically-heated high-altitude clothing and being provided with a special form of oxygen-breathing apparatus, are to be stationed round London.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON HIS SCHEME.

HOW IT WOULD BE FINANCED.

£200,000,000 LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, April 7. An amazing diatribe by Marshal Pilsudsky, Dictator of Poland, has been published in the Polish newspapers. It denounces the action of the Diet in impeaching the Finance Minister, M. Czechowicz, for exceeding the estimates.

M. Pilsudsky says he considers himself personally responsible as chief of the Cabinet, for exceeding the so-called budgetary law, and he proceeds to accuse the deputies of the first Diet of high treason in war time for having paid for espionage against the army.

He adds: "In the second Diet, which was half composed of deputies of the first Diet the deputies became accustomed to an atmosphere of such widespread corruption that sometimes the vote of a deputy did not cost more than 25 shillings; also that 'one of the ablest ministers had compared the Diet to a 'Zoo inhabited by malicious monkeys who did not even try to appear human.'"

M. Pilsudsky declares that the followers of some deputies should be flogged in the yard of the Diet, and 'should become Prime Minister I declare openly that the State Tribunal will not dare to meet.'"

Ex-Premier's Views. The committee responsible for the Liberal schemes claims that its proposals provide for the direct absorption of 550,000 additional workers within a year.

Mr. Lloyd George, in answer to questions by a Press representative at the luncheon, said:

"Our guarantee is to reduce unemployment to normal in a year. This we can do, but we intend to do more. To reduce abnormal figures is not enough. Even the normal pre-war figures were far too high, and we intend to reduce these also.

"Mr. Churchill's raid on the Road Fund was a ghastly blunder, but there is still enough left in the fund to guarantee a loan for the great improvements which we suggest."

It is suggested that if the Liberal plan is carried through, and is successful in reducing unemployment to normal, the nation will be faced when the work is completed, with at least as large an unemployed army as now exists. I disagree. World trade is constantly increasing, and there is no reason why, when work on our schemes is completed, Great Britain should not have won for herself a larger share of that trade than she now has."

Roads and Bridges.

The first section of the "Yellow Book" proposes a £145,000,000 roads and bridges scheme, made up as follows:—Trunk roads, £42,000,000; ring roads, round towns, £20,000,000; rural roads, £30,000,000; reconstruction of bridges, £37,000,000; London schemes, £16,000,000. This would employ 350,000 men.

A £200,000,000 loan, secured on the increasing income of the Road Fund, is suggested to finance these schemes. In five years' time receipts from present motor taxation are estimated at £25,000,000, and it is suggested that land values, created by public improvements, provide a "copious source of revenue," which should be "very generously drawn upon."

The second section deals with housing. Detailed plans for housing are given, and are estimated to absorb 60,000 workers.

Numbers employed under other schemes would be:—Telephone development, 60,000; electrical development, 62,000; land drainage, 30,000; London passenger transport, 24,000.

THE BANK'S NEW COMPTROLLER.**OFFICIAL WHO SIGNS THE 21 NOTES.**

Mr. C. P. Mahon, the chief cashier, has been appointed comptroller of the Bank of England in succession to Sir E. M. Harvey.

Mr. Mahon's signature appears on the new £1 and 10s. notes issued by the Bank of England, and occupies the place in the bottom right-hand corner occupied by the signature of the old "Fishers."

Mr. Mahon, whose signature is said practically to defy forgery, was appointed chief cashier in 1925. He was comparatively young to occupy that position.

Sir Ernest M. Harvey, his predecessor in the comptrollership, retired on pension on November 8, and was appointed a director in succession to the late Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot.

Sir Ernest, who has been in the service of the Bank of England since 1885, worked his way up to the position of comptroller, to which he was appointed in 1925. He and Sir Gordon Nairne are believed to be the only officials of the Bank of England to be placed on the directorate.

POLISH DICTATOR'S OUTBURST.

STARTLING ACCUSATIONS.

CORRUPTION IN THE DIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

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POISON GAS IN WARFARE.**GERMANY TO RENOUNCE ITS USE.**

Germany, which was the first country to make use of poison gas in warfare, solemnly announced that she would never do so again, when Dr. Stresemann, her Foreign Minister, informed the Council of the League that Germany was going to ratify the protocol prohibiting the use of poison gas in war.

M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, announced that Poland would also sign the protocol.

Big Nations Yet to Sign.

Many nations have already signed the protocol. France, however, has made a reservation that although she will not begin it she holds herself free to retaliate if others use gas on her.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States has signed the protocol, although both are signatories of the Washington Pact which went into effect on April 22, 1915, in effect, to little more than a promise that there would not be recourse to gas fighting.

LAWN TENNIS.

S. A. RUMJAHN ENTERS FINAL.

A FAMILY CONTEST.

The first semi-final of the Open Singles "Championship of the Colony" was played on the Stand Court yesterday afternoon between S. A. Rumjahn and H. D. Rumjahn who are cousins, and partners in the Open Doubles. It resulted in a win for the former, who started favourite, by 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, after a fast match in which play often reached a high standard.

The match attracted particular attention as these two players though they have held the Open Doubles title for the last four years have never met before in the Championship. Although S.A. has shown up better in previous tournaments, there was some doubt expressed as to which is the better player. A sporting match was seen both cousins playing with the utmost keenness to settle these speculations.

In qualifying for the semi-final, S. A. Rumjahn drew a bye in the first round and met and defeated the following:—

W. C. Hung, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

Luk Ding Cheung, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 walk over from J. S. McEchra, while H. D. Rumjahn met and defeated the following:—

Ho Ka Lau, 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2 walk over from H. Owen Hughes.

M. K. Lo, 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6.

Lim Peng Chin, 1-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

THE MATCH.

Yesterday's match did not provide the struggle expected, as H.D. failed to produce his true form. S.A. played much better than he has done so far this season and for the first time, the ex-champion was able to indulge in his favourite enterprising tactics.

The match opened cautiously H.D. drew first blood but S.A. replied by taking the next two games. H.D. then retaliated with several well placed drives, and took the lead at 3-2. S.A., however, then settled down cleverly mixing up his game, and driving or cutting at opportune moments. He snatched three games from H.D. who then made a great effort to save to set. A good struggle followed during which many long rallies were seen, due largely to familiarity with each other's weak points. H.D. succeeded in winning one game and with the score at 5-4 in favour of S.A. a long fight took place for the next game, which proved important. Deuce was called several times and eventually the game went to S.A. who thus won the set.

Both showed up strongly in the second set but S.A. kept his opponent at the base line and himself was able to come up to the net with the usual result. S.A. finished strongly and finally winning the set at 6-1.

H.D. raised the hopes of his supporters by winning the first two games of the third set, but S.A. took up the attack and won five games at a stretch. H.D. took one more game only after this, S.A. bringing the match to a conclusion by winning the third set at 5-3.

Handicap Doubles.

In the semi-final of the Handicap Doubles, O. E. C. Marton and H. Owen Hughes met and defeated de Man and Stigter by the odd set, while H. J. Armstrong and J. G. Lawrie entered the semi-final to meet G. W. Sewell and G. O. Groves, after a prolonged tussle against S. E. Green and D. S. Green.

Yesterday's matches resulted as follows:—

Open Singles.

SEMI-FINAL.

S. A. Rumjahn beat H. D. Rumjahn, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

Handicap Doubles.

O. E. C. Marton and H. Owen Hughes (owe 15/1) beat G. N. de Man and C. Stigter (rec. 4/6), 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

H. J. Armstrong and J. G. Lawrie (owe 4/8) beat S. E. Green and D. S. Green (owe 15), 7-5, 11-9.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

SEMI-FINAL.

M. W. Lo v. E. O. Fischer.

Club Championship.

FINAL.

S. E. Green v. G. W. Sewell.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—FANLING.

APRIL 6 AND 7.

L. R. Andrews 78-5-73 and Major D. W. Beamish 83-10-73 tie and play off.

Other scores:—

J. Smith 85-10-75
D. J. Gilmore 87-11-76
A. E. Lissaman 81-5-76
E. dea Voux 90-14-76
K. S. Robertson 82-6-76
R. K. Hepburn 84-8-76
E. D. Lawrence 84-8-76
N. K. Littlejohn 89-13-76
T. L. Christie 87-11-76

Forty-three entries.

FOOTBALL.

The following games in the Hong Kong League are down for decision to-day:—

Division I.

(Kick off 3 p.m.)

Royal Navy v. Club de Recreio, Caroline Hill ground. Referee: Mr. W. E. Hollands.
Somerset L.L. v. H.K. Police, Chatham Road ground. Referee: P. O. Cowan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY METHODS AT FOOTBALL MATCHES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I be allowed a little space in your columns to draw attention to incidents at the football match between the Chinese and the King's Own Scottish Borderers on Saturday, which fortunately ended mildly instead of in a serious riot. It was the timely appearance of a police officer which saved the situation when trouble arose towards the end of the game between spectators and soldiers.

Presumably, the assistance of the civil police was not sought to control the crowds at this match, which is the usual precaution for ensuring the preservation of order. Soon after the match commenced the military picket fanned the temper of a crowd lining the new road and bank at the rear of the further-end of the covered stand by dispersing them. The man in charge of the picket, a K.O.S.B. sergeant, led the attack with stones and later with drawn bayonet scattered the crowd in the direction of the Chinese burial-ground.

Another unusual feature was that points of vantage at which crowds gather for a free view of the match were barred from them. Pickets took possession of the Caroline Hill ground, and Ellis Kadoret School, surroundings on the other side, advancing even as far as the new Tung Wah Hospital extension and driving away the spectators, came being used for the purpose.

It would be interesting to have an opinion as to whether, at a football match, the jurisdiction of the military who hold the place mentioned, also whether the methods adopted by the pickets, as stated, do not constitute a breach of Army regulations and discipline.

Thanking you for inserting this letter.—Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

Hong Kong, April 8.

K.O.S.B. SUCCESS.

WIN ARMY CUP AT ALDERSHOT.

We learn that the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers won the Army Cup this year at Aldershot. The finalists were the K.O.S.B. and the Warwickshire Regiment in a match played on Easter Monday.

This is the first time that the Regiment has been successful in the Army Cup, although during the last six years they have figured three times in the finals. On two former occasions when the Regiment reached the finals, they were represented by the battalion which is in Hong Kong now and once by the 1st Battalion, who won the Cup in Aldershot this year. Congratulations!

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

PORTUGAL SCRATCHES TO HOLLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, April 7.
Holland has received a walk-over in the first round of the Davis Cup Competition, owing to Portugal having scratched.

RUGBY FINAL.

NAVY BEAT CLUB.

LAST MINUTE VICTORY.

One of the best Rugby matches of the season was played yesterday at Happy Valley, when the Club met the Navy in the final of a triangular contest, Army, Navy and Club.

Both the Club and the Navy had previously beaten the Army and a hard struggle was anticipated.

The Club began promisingly, scoring within the first two minutes through Stanton. Goldman who took the kick added the points. Half way through the first half, a free kick, which Goldman converted, put the Club further ahead, and, just before the interval Koop scored a try for the Club which Goldman also took successfully, giving the Club a lead of thirteen points to nil at the end of the first half.

The Navy were undaunted and began well in the second half, obtaining three points from a penalty goal. The next twenty minutes produced some very good play, but neither side managed to score. About five minutes before the end the Navy scored a try which was converted and excitement ran high. Spurred on by this success, although there was only five minutes to go, the Navy not only succeeded in pulling the game out of the fire, but actually won. A try was scored two minutes before the end, and full points were obtained putting the teams level. On resuming, the referee awarded a free kick against the Club and the Navy scored, making the result 16-13 in their favour.

The play was fast and hard throughout, and the Club showed better understanding in the forward line. The early reverse appeared to have a telling effect on the sailors' play, but they pulled themselves together and played a really remarkable game in the second half, their three-quarters being particularly good.

SAILORS DON'T CARE.

WHERE WITNESSES "SPEAK UP" TO THE JUDGE.

A witness from Tewkesbury whose voice was heard with difficulty in the Divorce Court prompted Sir Ellis Hume Williams to urge him to "speak up," and to ask, "Does everybody in Tewkesbury speak like that?"

Mr. Norman Birkett: It is rather a small place.

Sir Ellis: I do not know if this case is driving me deaf or if it is the worst I have ever heard of hearing.

Mr. Justice Hill: Oh, no, not the worst. It is nearly always the same. I have to go through a whole lot of it, unless I am taking Admiralty cases, and then I can hear the evidence, for sailors speak up well.

Sir Ellis, to the witness: Well, then, speak up like a sailor.

THE KING'S YACHT NOT TO SAIL.

NO RACING THIS SEASON FOR BRITANNIA.

It was stated in London that the King's racing yacht, Britannia, will not be put in commission for the forthcoming season. Britannia was hoped that Britannia would take part in the Western Regatta and the Solent fortnight, including Cowes week in August.

It is believed that the state of the King's health will prevent this.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W., on 350 metres:—

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by The Sincere Co., Ltd.).

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme. (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.).

10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Machinery valued at thousands of pounds was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the factory of the British Basket Company at Wisbech.

"Smart Dogs" Toilet and Requisite Company, Limited, is the name of a company just registered, according to Messrs. Jordan and Sons.

F.M.S. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

VIRTUE OF ALTRUISM.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the British Medical Association (Malaya branch) annual general meeting at the Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, in the absence of Sir David Galway, the President, Dr. A. K. Cosgrave read the former's address, in the course of which Sir David referred to an increase of 23 members during the year, bringing up the total membership of the Branch to 329.

Refuting the often-made charge that the Association was merely a trade-union, he pointed out that the Association dealt with public bodies and not with individuals and its influence was far-reaching.

He could not congratulate the Branch on its scientific side. With a plethora of material on one side and the actively scientific spirit the results ought to be quite different, and he suggested the appointments of small committees in the two divisions whose duty would be to arrange meetings that would act as a connecting link. He spoke appreciatively of the work of the Secretary, Dr. Scharf, and of the manner in which he had conducted his duties.

New Office-Bearers.

The following are the new office-bearers:—

President: Dr. C. J. Wilson, M.C., P.M.O., F.M.S.
President-Elect, Dr. A. L. Hoops, P.C.M.O., S.S.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. N. Clarke (Singapore), Dr. Waugh Scott (F.M.S.), Dr. Chambers (Penang).

Hon. Treasurer: Dr. F. W. Clarke.

Members of Council: Drs. Chen Su Lan, Kiramathipathy, and Hickey (Singapore); Drs. Dive and Quait (F.M.S.); Dr. Eland (Penang); Dr. Elder, Hunter, Conoley and Quait (representatives, S.S. and F.M.S. Medical Council); Hon. Secretary Dr. Scharf (re-elected).

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Delivering his address, as incoming President, Dr. C. J. Wilson thanked the members for what he described as a bold experiment, one might almost call it a rash venture, in electing as President a newcomer to Malaya. He hoped during the year to justify their selection. He asked them to consider a certain direct influence which the medical profession may be exercising on the social evolution of man. To breed a race of healthy human beings without educating them to their social responsibilities would be disastrous. The healthier and more vigorous the race and the more numerous, the greater the danger: since the struggle for existence would be intensified. It would be an insult to the traditional cave-man to say that Society would revert to that stage in human evolution. The cave-man must have had social instincts strongly developed or he would never have made good amidst his tremendous natural disadvantages. There were factors in the evolution of the human race more important than the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest physically.

Sound Moral Sense.

It would seem that the hope for the future must rest not so much on improvement of physical health as on the development of sound moral sense and the abolition of unsocial instincts. Here, he put forward, the medical profession the doctor was exhibiting the cardinal social virtue of altruism, which he defined as "loving one's neighbour as oneself."

The doctor in relieving suffering was giving expression to and developing that social attribute on which Society ultimately depended, and the quality of mercy was communicated to his patients, "blessing him that takes." In Malaya this aspect of their professional work was of special importance. Advances in the knowledge of disease, application of that knowledge to the elimination of disease, promotion of hygienic standards, all were tending to result in a great increase of population of a part of the world where disease had hitherto been practically unchecked. An increase in population would not diminish racial or class antagonism, it would intensify it. Their efforts in the interests of humanity would be fruitless if while getting the mastery of physical disease they ignored the menace of that mental disorder the manifestation of which was war, the greatest of all preventible epidemic diseases.

Mr. J. B. Phillips, a Welsh professional baritone, died in Llanelli workhouse. He was seventy-two years old, and had been an inmate of the workhouse for five years.

"JIX AND DORA."

HOME SECRETARY'S BOOMERANG.

MAKING CONSERVATIVES FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE.

London (U.P.).—All England is talking about "Jix and Dora." Their names are prominently displayed in the Press and on the placards displayed by news vendors in the street. A stranger wonders whether this combination is a new sensation on the music hall stage or a lovers' suicide pact.

"Jix and Dora Sensation" appears on one placard and "Good-bye Dora, We Must Lose You" is the legend in block letters on another.

The truth is that there is not the slightest affection, or even any real connection, between the couple now receiving so much publicity. "Jix" is the popular name by which the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, is known, derived easily enough from his real name. "Dora" was born during the war, and gets "her" name from a combination of her initials, D.O.R.A., or Defense of the Realm Act.

Lusty War Baby.

Dora is in a class by herself as a war baby. Although she died some years ago, scarcely in her teens, Dora has been kept alive by the cartoonists who make her an old and spying individual, obviously Puritan and an active anti, ready to chastise little children who would buy cough medicine for their dying parents after eight o'clock.

Dora is still blamed for her sins, if she was guilty of any. The Defense of the Realm Act is defunct, dead and buried. But even those who admit that Dora is dead insist that her spirit lives on, and they blame Jix for it. They object to the law regulating the hours of retail trading, which comes under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act of 1928. Some of its provisions are:

You cannot buy cigarettes from a tobacconist after eight p.m., but may buy them in a public house until closing hour. Shop keepers may not sell a newspaper after eight o'clock, but they may be sold on the streets at any hour. Curfew rings on the sale of blouses or kippers at eight p.m., although your fish monger is allowed to sell fried fish after that hour. You may buy a ham sandwich in a public house, but the law denies you any pickles to eat with it. The anomalies of the law have raised a storm of public protest, for unwary retailers are being continually fined for selling sweets or fruits or uncooked meat after eight o'clock. Shops may remain open for the sale of certain goods, and the shop keepers are kept busy remembering what they may and may not sell.

In the Public Eye.

The unfortunate connection of the Home Secretary and the dubious doubtful Dora has assumed immense political significance. The Shops Act was passed last year by general consent of all parties, but it has become a boomerang to the Conservatives. "Jix and Dora" is solidly implanted in the mind of the electorate. "Down with Dora" is the title of C. E. Cochran's latest and fanciest night club entertainment.

Sir William is greeted by cries of "Dora" every time he makes a public address. He insists that the young lady is dead and that her name was never a favourite of his anyway, but such assertions only give new ideas to the cartoonists. "Jix and Dora," "Jix and Dora," the phrase is heard everywhere, and it is certainly not comforting to the Conservatives, facing a general election.

Sir William's supporters point out that he is no more personally responsible for the Shops Act than any other Minister, or indeed than any other member of the Commons. The present absurdities of the law were contained in the bill as agreed to in final form by all parties.

Peculiar Political Alliance.

The original D.O.R.A. closed shops and kept lights out and people off the streets when the German air raiders flew over London almost nightly. Early closing was continued after the war under temporary acts. The present law, adopted in 1928, had the support of a majority of shop keepers and their assistants, who had little desire to return to the long working hours of the pre-war days.

"Jix and Dora" will live as one of Britain's most peculiar political alliances. It is obvious that the present storm will result in some change of the Shops Act whereby retailers who are allowed to keep their shops open will not have to be careful about what they sell.

But if the change comes under a Conservative administration, it will undoubtedly be interpreted as the capitulation of Jix and the second and final death of Dora. Sir William seems doomed to be associated with Dora, no matter how often she dies!

MINIATURE REPUBLIC.

ANDORRA IN THE PYRENEES.

AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Paris (U.P.).—The miniature republic of Andorra, whose situation among the peaks of the Pyrenees has enabled it to defeat the most powerful of nations, is ready to buckle on the sword again. The citizens of the little nation which was a republic in the days of Charlemagne are furious with their neighbour, Spain.

The forty soldiers who compose the Andorran army are drilling an additional hour each day and the usually taciturn citizens are astonishing visitors and each other by their fluency and vigour of their vituperation. They are angry with Spain because Spain is trying to conscript Andorrans into the Spanish army.

That is the crowning insult. They have been angry a long time at General Primo de Rivera's attempts to force them to learn and speak Castilian instead of their native Catalan, the language of the separatists of Catalonia.

Strategic Strength.

Andorra is a free and self governing republic. Its independence is the product of its peculiar position. Stuck away in an impregnable pocket at the loftiest point of the range of mountains separating France and Spain, Andorra is practically safe from attack. Recently a road has been laid to enable small automobiles to make the trip into the republic but it would be the labour of a few hours to destroy this road, and isolate the republic once more from the outside world. During the Napoleonic wars Andorra helped France, and Napoleon, in gratitude guaranteed the republic its independence. Nominally, however, it is under the protection of the Bishop of the See of Urgel on the Spanish side, and the president of the French Republic, who as successor to Henry IV. is Prince of Andorra.

President Doumergue will soon receive the protest which the Andorrans are framing in their thick walled houses. The protest will be accompanied by a bill of particulars in which Spain appears as the bully. The protest will however omit that one of the chief causes for Andorra's resentment is that Spain, and France as well, sent carabinieri on one side and gendarmes on the other and by a sleepless vigilance halted the smuggling predilections of the citizens of the Andorra.

Proposed Casino.

The complaints will include a protest against the proposal of a syndicate of financiers said to be supported by \$5,000,000 capital to build the largest gambling casino in the world in Andorra. A railroad between Barcelona and Andorra is being constructed and may be ready for operation by 1930, and another is planned on the French side from Toulouse.

The syndicate has projected a hotel at a height of 3,000 feet, golf links, tennis courts, and all the appurtenances of a de luxe establishment. The syndicate is not overlooking the mining and water power possibilities of the republic.

The citizens of Andorra, 5,000 in number, do not want the fate of Monaco. Their country is the oldest republic in the world and, having resisted for more than a thousand years the encroachment of kings, they do not want to fall under the domination of a corporation which may be even more autocratic than a monarch. The intelligent minority in Andorra behold the republic in a bad way economically and would open the republic in a moderate way to foreign investment but only in such manner as will leave full control with the citizens.

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice and other food-stuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Yue-Yee	86.64
Luk Sam Dor	7.30
Luk Ah Tar	7.32
No. 1, White	6.78
Hung Muk Keng	8.66
Woo Muk Keng	7.91
Green Seal, Glutinous	7.75
Green Seal, Broken	6.98
Red Seal, No. 1	8.38
Red Seal, No. 1 granulated	8.75

Miscellaneous.	Per Picul.
No. 15 Coarse granulated sugar	8 7.70
No. 24 Coarse granulated sugar	8.13
Dried Mushroom, Fakoo	300.00
Dried Mushroom, Foochow	175.00
Camphor	125.00
Big Dried Persimmons	18.00
Date preserved with honey	22.00
Melon Seeds, Shantung	33.00
Green Bean, Namtoy	6.60
Black Bean, Chingyan	6.30
Scarlet Bean, Newchwang	5.00
Soy Bean, Saicheng	6.60

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the price of Chinese cotton has dropped by one tael while that of Japanese yarn has risen by two taels. In Canton, demand is slack and as merchants are anxious to sell the price of fine yarn has dropped by seven to eight dollars, that of No. 20 by four to five dollars and that of No. 12 three to four dollars. It is likely that prices will drop still lower. Quotations on Sunday were as follows:—

No. 8 Lion	2900
Lion, the Second	192
Hut Hou	164
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	290
Golden City	298
Peacock	298
Lotus & B.	298
Double Lions	298
Five Lions	298
Yan Chung	298
Tai Fat	298
Tak Lee	298
Excellent Crops	298
No. 12 Golden City	294
Peacock	294
Lotus & B.	298
Poo Yee	298
Tram-car	298
Pretty Damsel	270
Aeroplane	294
Tak Lee	298
No. 18 Globe	304
Globo	300
Yan Chung	300
No. 20 Golden City	338
Globe	332
Good Harvest	332
Fut Sing	332
Double Horses	332
Tin Koon	332
Double Elephants	332
Ng Pook	314
Yan Chung	328
Shepherd	328
Poo Yee	328
Three Stars	338
No. 32 Pagoda	448
Double Horses	442
Tin Koon	442
Pine Tree and Deer	490
Sheung Hee	490
No. 42 Five Sons	600
Butterfly	576
Happiness	574

CANTON OIL MARKET.

The oil market is firm and prices steady. The latest market quotations are as follows:—

Groundnut Oil, Fongtze	\$24.80
Groundnut Oil, Poshan	\$23.80
Camellia-seed Oil	\$22.10
Wood-tar Oil	\$20.00
Bean Oil	\$18.70

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Canton, April 7.	
Water Works	84.03
Electric Light & Power	4.90
Canton-Hankow Railway	78.00
The Sun Company	104.00
Sincere Company	4.20
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	2.70
Canton Tramways	50.00
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	47.00
Central Bank of China	47.00

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 7th.	
Paris	124.50
Brussels	34.94
Amsterdam	12.10
Berlin	92.46
Copenhagen	18.21
Vienna	34.54
Helsingfors	192
Lieboon	108
Bucharest	915
Buenos Aires	478
Shanghai	27.10 3/32
Yokohama	4.85
New York	25.21
Geneva	92.80
Milan	92.80

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG IMPORTS. FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

In the report dated April 8 issued by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce the following information appears relating to trade in piece goods, etc.:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

The following reports have been received:—

The market has been very quiet since the last report; no orders of any magnitude having been reported booked. Small lots of miscellaneous fancies have been done, but the quantity is negligible. Clearances continue fair with local prices lower. Cotton prices remain steady, with Manchester firm.

There is practically no business offerings in cotton piece goods at present. Clearances have been a little better since the Easter holidays, and there is a fair demand for White Shirtings, stocks of this article being low.

Woolens.

The market is quiet, with little new business doing. Most of the orders for next winter season appear to have been placed.

Cotton Yarn.

Another quiet fortnight with no business to speak of having taken place. Prices are on the easier side.

Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$176-192; No. 12s. \$185-198; No. 14s. \$195-200; No. 16s. \$200-210. Arrivals, 500 bales. Shipments, nil. Sales, nil. Unsold stock, 900 bales. Bargains, 4,900 bales.

Raw Cotton.

No sale to report.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Palm leaf fans form one of the minor industries of Kwangtung and recently 415,000 fans were exported to the Yangtze Valley districts. There are two kinds of such fans, those in common use, which cost from ten to twenty cents and others which are elaborately decorated with a kind of "poker work," i.e., drawing and designs marked with "burning pens." These cost from upwards. They are chiefly made in the Suwui district and the principal market is with the overseas Chinese, in Malaya and elsewhere. The approach of summer sees the exporters busy collecting the product of this odd form of Chinese craftsmanship.

The tea export business is showing a revival this year. The merchants are attacking new markets and the number of wholesale dealers is increasing as a good trade is expected.

Railways and water transport of all kinds have as usual been doing well during the Ching Ming Festival. On Thursday—the eve of the most important day—the Canton-Samshui Railway took \$11,000 and on Friday \$10,000. The Canton-Hankow Railway took, on Thursday, over \$12,000, and the Canton-Kowloon Railway nearly the same sum.

The textile merchants' guild, Swatow, recently petitioned the Provincial Government of Kwangtung to abolish the *likin* fees on piece goods. The Government has instructed the Financial Department to consider the matter.

The amount of Chinese silk exported from Kwangtung in March showed an increase over the previous month of 1,370 bales. The total number of bales was 4,548 of which 2,339 bales went to the United States, 2,900 bales to France and 10 bales to Great Britain. Each bale contains 60 catties of silk.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

YEAR'S PROFIT OF £28,000.

The following information has been received by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, in regard to Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited:—

"The Annual Meeting of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, was held in London on March 28 and out of the balance of £28,483.37 at credit of Profit and Loss Account at December 31, 1928, a dividend was declared of 1/6 per share less income tax of 4/- per £1, and £10,000 was transferred to Reserve Fund; the dividend is payable on and after April 11 to all shareholders registered on March 28, 1929. After providing for income tax, this will leave a balance of £29,975.2 to be carried forward to next account. Bearer shares—Coupon No. 028 was drawn."

Stockholm	19.18
Oslo	19.50
Trondheim	19.50
Buenos Aires	478
Shanghai	27.10 3/32
Yokohama	4.85
New York	25.21
Geneva	92.80
Milan	92.80

RUBBER CO. RESULTS.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED FOR PAST YEAR.

Kombok (F.M.S.):—Board has decided to recommend a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. in respect of year ended December 31, 1928. To reserve for amortisation of estate £2,500, place to general reserve £2,500, and carry forward (subject to audit, etc.) £10,498. Dividend warrants will be posted on April 22. (Last year dividend was 10 per cent.)

Bandjarsarie (Java):—At annual general meeting held on April 6, 1929, directors will recommend a dividend at rate of 7 1/2 per cent. (less income-tax at 4s. in £) for year ended December 31, 1928.

Cromlix Rubber Estate and Produce:—Report for year ended December 31, 1928, states that output of rubber was 435,250 lb., as compared with 300,998 lb. in 1927. Crop realised an average gross price of 9.31 per pound. Cost of production, f.o.b. Port Swettenham was 5.90 per pound, to which must be added transport and administrative expenses, making total "all-in" cost 7.75d. per pound. Net profit as shown in accounts is £2,390, and balance brought forward is £6,849, total £10,170. There has been allocated to income-tax account £288, and directors propose to pay a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent., less tax, carrying forward £5,382.

DUTCH COMPANIES.

COMPULSORY PUBLICATION OF BALANCE-SHEETS.

Amsterdam:—The new Dutch Limited Companies Act came into force on April 1. In addition to many restrictions on the formation of companies, the Act makes it obligatory for every limited company, whether a large international concern with wide public interests or a small so-called "family company" with only two or three shareholders, to publish a balance-sheet.

These regulations have been subject to severe criticism from all quarters. It was stated and not without reason, that it was ridiculous to make thousands of limited companies unknown to the market, publish their balance-sheets, while in large private firms with unlimited liability remained exempt from the obligation.

The Minister of Justice has now introduced a clause which cancels this obligation upon limited companies with an issued share capital below £24,000, unless they issue bonds to bearer. This certainly is an improvement, but there are many who argue that the limit should be raised to £25,000. It will be difficult to fix a limit which will satisfy all parties interested.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Market Strong.	Stock	Previous Close.	Price.
Business done, 3,947,400 Shares.	Allaheny Corporation	294	294
	Allied Chem. & Dye (Com.)	297 1/2	297 1/2
	American Can. (Com.)	119 1/2	119 1/2
	American Amalgam	108 1/2	108 1/2
	American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	219 23/4	219 23/4
	American Tobacco "B"	184 1/2	184 1/2
	Armour & Co. "A"	124 1/2	124 1/2
	Armour & Co. (Ill.) Pfd.	77 7/8	77 7/8
	Anacosta Copper	183 1/2	183 1/2
	Andes Copper	508 5/8	508 5/8
	Atlantic Refining	89 5/8	89 5/8
	Baltimore & Ohio	121 1/2	121 1/2
	Bank of Montreal	104 1/2	104 1/2
	Bethlehem Steel	101 1/2	101 1/2
	Calumet & Hecla	51 1/2	51 1/2
	Camp Corporation	97	97
	Canadian Pacific Railway	235 23/4	235 23/4
	Chrysler	85 5/8	85 5/8
	Consolidated Gas & E. N.Y.	102 1/2	102 1/2
	Continental Diamond Fibre	284 23/4	284 23/4
	Coty Incorporated	61 1/2	61 1/2
	Davison Chemical	544 5/4	544 5/4
	Dry Dock	204 1/2	204 1/2
	Du Pont de Nemours	178 1/2	178 1/2
	Fox Film "A"	87 1/2	87 1/2
	General Electric Co.	234 23/4	234 23/4
	General Motors	97 1/2	97 1/2
	General Ely. Signal (Com.)	97 1/2	97 1/2
	Gold Dust	81 1/2	81 1/2
	Goodrich Rubber	80 1/2	80 1/2
	Granby Consolidated	94 1/2	94 1/2
	Great Western Sugar	82 1/2	82 1/2
	Haystack	75 1/2	75 1/2
	International Cement (Com.)	80 1/2	80 1/2
	International Match Pfd.	81 1/2	81 1/2
	International Nickel (Com.)	48 1/2	48 1/2
	International Printers Ink	53 1/2	53 1/2
	International Prod. (Com.)	11 1/2	11 1/2
	Kalvinator	183 1/2	183 1/2
	Kennecott Copper	89 1/2	89 1/2
	Liggett & Myers, "B"	87 1/2	87 1/2
	Mac Trucks	97 1/2	97 1/2
	Madison Square Garden	104 1/2	104 1/2
	Maryland Oil	132 1/2	132 1/2
	Matheson Alkali	132 1/2	132 1/2
	McDonnell (Com.)	77 1/2	77 1/2
	Minot Mills	100 100 1/4	100 100 1/4
	National Dairy Products	122 1/2	122 1/2
	National Distillers Pfd.	75 1/2	75 1/2
	Nevada Consolidated Copper	54 1/2	54 1/2
	New York Central	108 1/2	108 1/2
	Norfolk & Western	103 1/2	103 1/2
	North American Aviation	144 1/2	144 1/2
	Packard Motor Car (Com.)	103 1/2	103 1/2
	Paramount Lease	63 1/2	63 1/2
	Pennsylvania Railway	74 1/2	74 1/2
	Phillips Petroleum	42 1/2	42 1/2
	Radio Corp. of America	100 100 1/4	100 100 1/4
	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53 1/2	53 1/2
	Shell Union Oil	80 1/2	80 1/2

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 8, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	114 1/2 sel.
Do.	114 1/2 nom.
Chartered Bank	230 1/2 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A.B.	234 1/2 nom.
Do.	234 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	234 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank	234 1/2 nom.
Union Insurance	234 1/2 buy.
North China Ins.	150 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	M. 50 nom.
China Underwriters	234 sel.
China Fire Insurance	230 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	270 buy.
Douglas	230 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	234 sel.
H.K. Tugs	234 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	234 nom.
Do. (Ord.)	234 nom.
Shanghai Waterworks	100 1/2 nom.
Union Waterworks	234 sel.
Benguet	234 buy.
Kailan Mining Assoc.	63 1/2 nom.
Langkat (combined)	14 nom.
Do. (single)	14 nom.
S'hai. Exp. Insurance	234 sel.
Shanghai Loans	234 sel.
Do.	234 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	113 1/2 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	113 1/2 sel.
China Provident	234 buy.
Hongkong	116 nom.
New Engineering	116 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Docks	116 1/2 sel.
Two Cottons	116 1/2 sel.
Oriental Cottons	116 1/2 sel.
S'hai. Cottons (Ord.)	116 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	116 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	234 buy.
H.K. Lands	234 sel.
Shanghai Lands	116 1/2 buy.
Humphreys Estates	116 1/2 buy.
H.K. Realities	234 sel.
R.K. Tramways	116 1/2 sel.
Peak Tram (Ord.)	116 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	116 1/2 buy.
Star Farms	234 buy.
China Light	234 sel.
H. Electric	234 sel.
Macao Electric	234 sel.
Sandakan Light	234 sel.
Telephone	234 buy.
China Buses	116 1/2 buy.
Singapore Trams	116 1/2 buy.
Do. (Pref.)	116 1/2 buy.
China Sugars	234 sel.
Malayan Sugars	234 buy.
Canton Loan	234 sel.
Cement (combined)	234 buy.
Do. (old)	234 nom.
Do. (new)	234 buy.
H.K. Ropes	234 sel.
United Asbestos	234 sel.
Dairy Farms	234 sel.
Watsons	234 buy.
Der A. Wings	234 buy.
Lans Crawfords	234 sel.
Macintosh	234 sel.
Sunbeam	234 buy.
Wm. Powell	234 nom.
H.K. Amusement	234 buy.
H.K. Construction	234 sel.
India U.B. Bonds	234 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	234 prem. buy.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.

RAW SILK.

We have received from Messrs. Pentreath & Co. the following letter, dated March 14, and forwarded by Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., of Liverpool:—

Prices have steadily advanced during the past week, and, on balance, values are about 6c. to 10c. higher than those ruling a week ago, there having been a good demand for contracts on the part of dealers and importers.

The New York certificated stock on the 25th February was 3,640 bales, made up as follows:—

Grade A:	745 bales.
B:	1,080 "
C:	985 "
D:	610 "
E:	150 "
F:	Nil.
W:	35 bales.
X:	100 "
Y:	"
Z:	30 "

The following price differences have been fixed for the current month:—

Grade A:	Premium 60c.
B:	" 25c.
C:	" 12c.
D:	Basic.
E:	Discount 10c.
F:	15c.
W:	Basic.
X:	Discount 5c.
Y:	Premium 7c.
Z:	" 2c.

As we pointed out in our last review, takings by American mills during February—46,228 bales—were less than expected as it was anticipated they would total about 51,000 bales. The distribution, however, to the mills is expected to be at a high rate for the next month or so in view of the good movement of piece goods and hosiery.

Southern Pacific Railway	124 1/2
Standard Gas & Elec. (Com.)	84 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58 1/2
Standard Oil of New York	58 1/2
Union Pacific	84 1/2
Union Pacific R.R. (Com.)	218 1/2
U.S. Inter. Securities, Ltd.	44 1/2
U.S. Realty & Imp. Co.	88 1/2
United States Steel	270 1/2
Vacuum Oil	125 1/2
Yanadium	92 1/2
Warner-Quinn (Com.)	84 1/2
Westinghouse Elec. (Com.)	148 1/2
Woolly Overland	204 1/2
Wright Aeronautical	2

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Pros. Madison, Tu., Apr. 23 Pros. Pierce, Tu., Apr. 30
Pros. Jackson, Tu., May 7 Pros. Taft, Tu., May 14
Pros. McKinley, Tu., May 21 Pros. Jefferson, Tu., May 28

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Pros. Wilson, Sun, Apr. 21, 8 Pros. Polk, Sun, June 9, 8
Pros. Van Buren, Sun, May 5, 8 Pros. Adams, Sun, June 16, 8
Pros. Haye, Sun, May 19, 8 Pros. Harrison, Sun, June 30, 8

To Manila

Pros. Cleveland, Apr. 9, 6 p.m. Pros. Jackson, Apr. 27, 6 p.m.
Pros. Madison, Apr. 13, 6 p.m. Pros. Taft, May 7, 6 p.m.
Pros. Pierce, Apr. 23, 6 p.m. Pros. McKinley, May 11, 6 p.m.

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THE FAIRYLAND OF FIGURES.

CAPT. McNAIR'S FASCINATING LECTURE.

POINTERS TO PHILOSOPHIC MYSTERIES.

Lecturing to the Engineering Society of the University last night on "Some Curiosities of Mathematical Philosophy" Capt. McNair, R.A., opened his address with a delightful summary of the relation between philosophy and mathematics.

European civilisation, he said, was not quite the upstart which the East sometimes supposed it to be. More than two thousand years ago Aristotle was upbraiding fellow philosophers who took the static view of the Universe as against his idea of it as something dynamic and full of movement. Modern science had certainly vindicated Aristotle.

In these times there was a tendency to abandon philosophy "the divine plaything of cultured minds." Philosophy dealt with the fundamental nature of the Universe—the actual nature of things.

A Philosopher's Table.

That was less easy than might be supposed. A square table of brown colour, for example, only looked brown according to the light playing upon it, and only from certain positions would its corners look like right angles.

Philosophy had various interpretations of the actual "absolute" nature of a table. There were the "idealists" (in the purely philosophic sense) who said it was an idea in the mind of each individual and one "idealists" Bishop Berkeley called it an idea "in the mind of God." Bertrand Russell said that a table was "either an hypothesis or a construction." Modern science said that it was a collection of electrons in a state of violent movement.

Philosophy was a groping after Truth. In many ways we were no nearer to the solution than when Pilate put his famous question, "Cynics said a philosopher was like a man in a pitch black room looking for a black cat which wasn't there. (Laughter.)

The Birthplace of Science.

But that was the charm of philosophy. When it did arrive at conclusions, these conclusions passed out of the realm of philosophy into science. Philosophy might, therefore, be called the "birthplace of science." Before Newton's day astronomy was a branch of philosophy—now it had passed entirely into the house of science. If he might criticise Chinese philosophy he would say its weakness lay in its divorce from mathematics. The Greek philosophers had often been excellent mathematicians.

Science simplified; that was the first essential. Spiritualism and psycho-analysis were still floundering in a welter of complexity and charlatanism, and were waiting for scientific simplification.

How were the great discoveries made? Personally, he thought, by intuition of very able men, and by just playing round an idea with paper and pencil. In such a way he thought, Pythagoras discovered the great theorem which was the basis of modern trigonometry.

Fairyland of Figures.

When one got to the realm of pure mathematics there were many odd mysteries and, in fact, a whole fairyland of figures. Provided we used it in the right way and kept our heads it was very likely that in this fairyland a hint, a pointer, would be found leading to the solution of the big problems.

Capt. McNair then led his audience through a maze of mathematical formulae of a highly technical nature.

First he showed that, in working out a quite ordinary question of pressure inside a cylinder by the ordinary graph method, one line of advance from perfectly sound foundations failed to get a solution. Worked out on other lines the thing came out as might be expected.

There followed a demonstration of a number of well-known fallacies—two was proved equal to three and $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

Where Einstein Comes In.

In conclusion the lecturer touched on several questions of negative numbers after playing wittily with the idea of a number of "negative oranges." There was finally, he said, the mystery of zero, which could be regarded either as blank negation or as the pivot of numbers.

This led them to the near relative of zero—infinity. They all knew Euclid's definition of a line as the shortest distance between two points. But suppose those points were more distant than we imagined. One philosopher said that "every line must in the end return to itself. That introduced us to Einstein's theory of relativity and to speculations about gravity, that force about whose working we knew quite a lot—how long it took for a plate to fall from one's hand to the floor, for instance—but whose nature remained as mysterious as in the days of the earliest philosophy.

Professor Middleton Smith presided at the lecture, and room K was filled with a keenly appreciative audience.

SEX FORETOLD BY NOSES.

DEDUCTIONS OF AN M.P.'S WIFE.

GIRL OR BOY?

When a woman's nose is slightly crooked and inclines towards the left she is likely to become the mother of sons, but if it turns towards the right it is more possible that she will have daughters.

This is one of the conclusions reached by Mrs. J. M. Erskine, wife of the M.P. for St. George's, Westminster, who for some years has made a study of sex determination. In her latest book ("Why be Childless?") Christopher, 73, 6d. who gives many original reasons for her conclusions.

"I submitted recently to an eminent biologist some of my latest deductions," she writes. "He displayed intense interest in the question of the effect of spinal curvature on sex determination.

Tilt of the Shoulders.

"I pointed out to him with what precision I could foretell the inclination to male or female offspring in women according to the tilt of the shoulders and hips. When the left shoulder is higher, and shorter from neck to arm than the right one, or when it is pushed out and forward, the organs corresponding to that side will be less well developed, dwarfed, depleted, or congested. There will then probably be a natural preponderance of boys born to that woman.

"When the right shoulder is hunched and awkwardly tilted, the spinal curvature will have affected the organs to such an extent that to these women daughters only will ordinarily be the order of the day.

"What is the history of the woman who, straight as a young sapling, suffers from no such disability? Dr. Bernard Roth, the famous specialist, wrote in 1883: 'I see nothing but crooked backs everywhere. There are scarcely one or two girls in a million who possess a really straight spine.'

PROHIBITED BOOK ON INDIA.

"GROSSER THAN ANYTHING."

Commander Kenworthy asked in Parliament why a book called "Shiva, or the Future of India," by Mr. R. J. Minney, formerly joint editor of the *Englishman*, of Calcutta, had been debarred entry from India in view of the fact that Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India," was allowed.

Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary, replied that the Government of India proscribed "Shiva" because it dealt with certain of its subjects in a manner certain to give great and justifiable offence to Indian opinion without giving evidence of any attempt to study the subject seriously. In this respect it differed entirely from "Mother India."

Writer of Distinction. Commander Kenworthy: Is this British writer of some distinction differentiated against, because, he may have given offence to Indian subjects, or because he also made strictures on the Government?

Earl Winterton: That has nothing to do with it. The book contains passages commenting on the Hindu religion of extreme grossness and coarseness which would be offensive to people of any race. I have read nothing in Miss Mayo's book to compare with these passages.

Commander Kenworthy: A good many people who have read both books, including myself, think that Miss Mayo's book was far more severe.

Earl Winterton: That may be Commander Kenworthy's opinion, but I do not think that it is the opinion of any person who read the two books carefully. There could be no comparison. It would be improper to quote some of the passages, but I should describe them as exceeding in grossness and coarseness anything which has been published in this country for a long time.

CHINA HOMEWARD CONFERENCE.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 10.

Dated 1st MAY, 1929.

ADDENDUM No. 14.

PART 2.

THE RATE OF FREIGHT ON MATTING will be amended from 1st JUNE, 1929, to the following—

Col. 1 Col. 2

Matting, per 112 lbs. 8/6 N 9/6

Hong Kong, 9th April, 1929. [7821]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1929.

With INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.

On Sale at the Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

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The M.S. "CHILE"

loading on or about 19th April

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WIRELESS VALVE ROYALTIES.

MARCONI APPEAL AGAINST A REDUCTION.

"NEW" LEGAL GROUND.

A subject which was stated to be of great importance to the wireless industry came before Mr. Justice Luxmoore in the Chancery Division when Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., appealed against a decision given by a special tribunal of the Patent Office in favour of the Brownie Wireless Company of Great Britain, who applied that the royalties on certain Marconi valve holders should be reduced.

The tribunal, which consisted of Mr. W. S. Jarratt, the Comptroller-General of the Patent Office, and Mr. H. C. Haycraft, the Assistant Comptroller, decided that the royalties should be reduced from 12s. 6d. each to ten per cent. on the wholesale selling price, subject to a minimum charge of five shillings on the first valve holder and 2s. 6d. on each additional valve holder.

"No Judicial Guidance."

Mr. Whitehead, K.C., for the Marconi Company, said that the appeal came before the court in the form of a petition. There was no judicial guidance for the court, because the relative section of the Patents and Designs Act had not received judicial interpretation since the amending Act of 1919. Mr. Justice Luxmoore would be compelled to break new ground.

It was agreed, after discussion, to ask the Attorney-General, who was appearing in another court, to attend later and give the court the benefit of his views on the matter.

The Attorney-General appeared after an adjournment and informed the court that he understood that the Comptroller-General felt that there would be great difficulty in drawing up an order without the assistance of the parties.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore ordered the appeal to stand over pending the drawing up of an order by the Comptroller-General.

The second appeal, in which the parties were the Loewe Co., Ltd., and the Marconi Co., also stood over.

ABSENT-MINDED GENERAL.

MOTOR-CAR FORGOTTEN FOR TWO DAYS.

Brighton police found a motor-car obstructing North-road, and a constable waited by the car for six hours. The motor-car was then removed to the town hall, and was not claimed for two days.

The owner, Brigadier-General Julius Ralph Young, was fined 20s. at Brighton Police Court for the obstruction, and 10s. for failing to carry the prescribed lights.

General Young's solicitors said that the general was undoubtedly absent-minded. He was looking for a flat in Brighton, and completely forgot about the existence of his motor-car.

CHINA HOMEWARD CONFERENCE.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 10.

Dated 1st MAY, 1929.

ADDENDUM No. 14.

PART 2.

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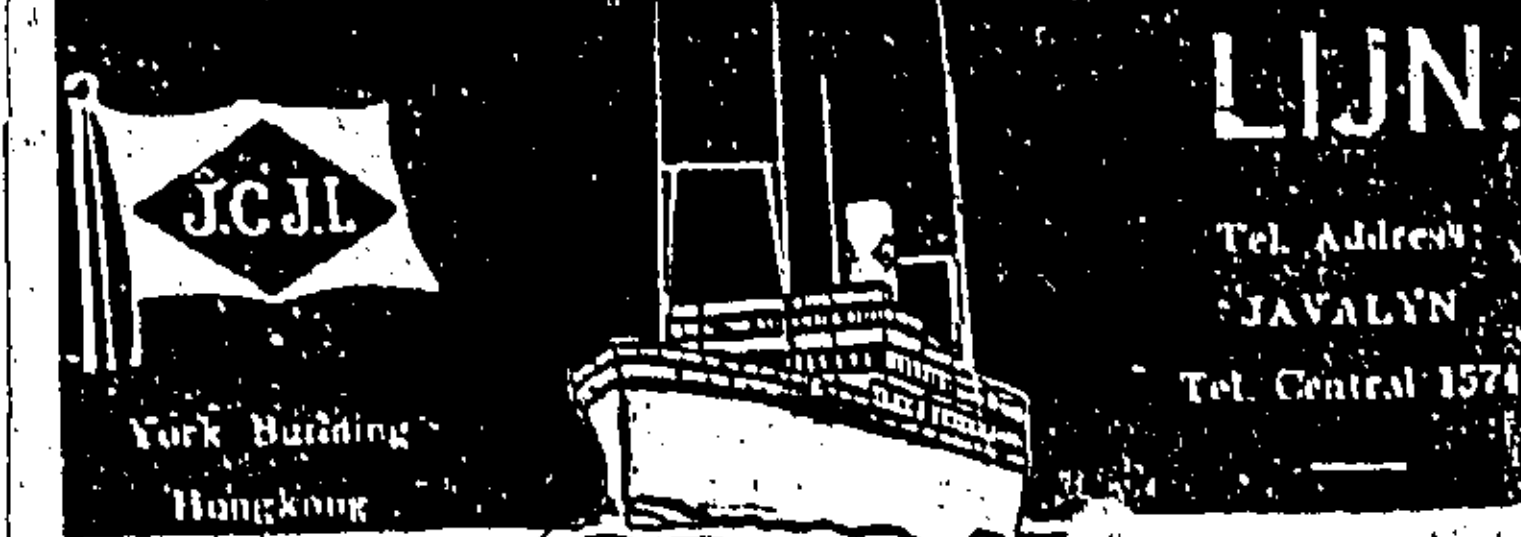
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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	DAILY, K'UNG, S'hai & AMOT	10th Apr.	10th Apr.	MANILA, M'ISSER & SOERABAJA
TJIKEMBANG	DAILY, K'UNG, S'hai & AMOT	11th Apr.	13th Apr.	MANILA, M'ISSER & SOERABAJA
TJITAROEM	DAILY, K'UNG, S'hai & AMOT	21st Apr.	24th Apr.	MANILA, M'ISSER & SOERABAJA
TJIKARANG	DAILY, K'UNG, S'hai & AMOT	22nd Apr.	24th Apr.	MANILA, M'ISSER & SOERABAJA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	10th Apr.	12th Apr.	AMOT & S'hai.
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	11th Apr.	22nd Apr.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISAROEBA	BATAVIA	20th Apr.	23rd Apr.	AMOT & S'hai.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st May	6th May	AMOT & N. CHINA

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OUTWARD.

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M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 20th April
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 29th April
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... due here on or about the 17th May
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 29th May
S.S. "SAARLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th June
M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... due here on or about the 25th June

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.

AMCOY.

Haikang, Douglas, Apr. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 10.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Stechuen, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 17.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., Apr. 22.
Anhui, B. & S., Apr. 22.
Tjisaroen, J.C.J.L., Apr. 23.
Hoang, Jardine's, Apr. 23.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 23.
Talmu, B.I., May 1.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 5.
Tjimanoeck, J.C.J.L., May 6.

ANTWERP.

Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Nagapore, P. & O., May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 6.
Changte, Butterfield, Apr. 16.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.
Arafura, E. & A., May 8.

BALTIC PORTS.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

BALTIMORE.

Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 8.

BANGKOK.

Kaying, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Apr. 21.

BELAWAN DELI.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

BOMBAY.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.

BOSTON.

Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 13.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 8.

BREMER.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

BRINDISI.

Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 20.
Esquilino, D'well's, Apr. 30.

CALCUTTA.

Gambada, B.I., Apr. 9.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 22.
Takliwa, B.I., May 6.
Takada, B.I., May 9.

CEBU.

Everett, States, S.S., Apr. 16.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.
Golden Hind, States S.S., Apr. 27.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

COLOMBO.

Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Esquilino, D'well's, Apr. 30.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Nagapore, P. & O., May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Kidderpore, May 8.

COPENHAGEN.

Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

DALNY.

Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Yingchow, B. & S., Apr. 21.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Apr. 20.
Aeneas, B.F., May 8.

DUTCH PORTS.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
City of Kharthoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Tjisaroen, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.
Menclaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.

FOOCHOW.

Haikang, Douglas, Apr. 9.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 16.

GENOA.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.

GLASGOW.

Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Soong Bo, M.M., Apr. 9.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Tean, B. & S., Apr. 23.
Glenbank, Bank, Apr. 26.

HAMBURG.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
City of Kharthoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Menclaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.
Nagapore, P. & O., May 4.

HAVRE.

Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 8.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.

ILOILO.

Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Everett, States S.S., Apr. 16.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.
Golden Hind, States S.S., Apr. 27.

JAPAN PORTS.

Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.

KIEL.

Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 10.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Asphalion, B.F., Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Africa, Manners, Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 17.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 17.
Katori, Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 16.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
City of Glasgow, Bank, Apr. 18.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Togohashi Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Apr. 20.
Taltchibius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Tovama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
D'Arctagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Pelous, B.F., Apr. 24.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Hoang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Morea, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 26.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Nagapore, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Takliwa, B.I., May 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Takada, B.I., May 9.

KUEICHOW.

Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

KUEICHOW.

Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

KUEICHOW.

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Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

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Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

KUEICHOW.

Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.

MANILA.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 13.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Everett, States S.S., Apr. 16.
Changte, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 19.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.
Tjisaroen, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Apr. 27.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruh, Jelsen, May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Emp. of Asia, C.S.P., May 7.
Arafura, E. & A., May 8.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 8.

MARSEILLES.

Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Menclaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Nagapore, P. & O., May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.

NAPLES.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 13.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 8.

NORTH CHINA.

Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 11.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Africa, Manners, Apr. 14.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Nanking, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Yingchow, B. & S., Apr. 21.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., Apr. 22.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 27.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Tjimanoeck, J.C.J.L., May 6.
Fulda, Melchers, May 7.

ORAN.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

OSLO.

Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

PANAMA.

Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 24.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.

PENANG.

Gambada, B.I., Apr. 9.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 11.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 13.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 22.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 24.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Nagapore, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Takliwa, B.I., May 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Takada, B.I., May 9.

PLYMOUTH.

Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.

PORTLAND.

New York, States S.S., Apr. 20.

RABAT.

Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, Apr. 12.

RANGOON.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.

SAIGON.

C'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 6.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Glenbank, Bank, Apr. 26.

SANDAKAN.

Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Haining, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Mausang, Jardine's, May 9.
Arafura, E. & A., May 8.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Apr. 13.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
New York, States S.S., Apr. 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 18.
Taltchibius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Tovama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

SHANGHAI.

Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Asphalion, B.F., Apr. 12.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Ningpo, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Chakong, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
City of Glasgow, Bank, Apr. 18.
Glanus, B.F., Apr. 19.
Toyohashi Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Taltchibius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Apr. 20.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, Apr. 21.
Sinking, B. & S., Apr. 21.
Yingchow, B. & S., Apr. 21.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Tovama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
D'Arctagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.
Tjisaroen, J.C.J.L., Apr. 23.
Pelous, B.F., Apr. 24.
Talamba, B. & S., Apr. 24.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Perseus, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Pembroke, Jelsen, Apr. 25.
Dulberg, Jelsen, Apr. 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 5.
Aeneas, B.F., May 6.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Fulda, Melchers, May 7.
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 8.
Perim, P. & O., May 8.

SINGAPORE.

Gambada, B.I., Apr. 9.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Kwei Yang, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Saabruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 11.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
City of Kharthoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 22.
Anhui, B. & S., Apr. 22.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Nagapore, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Takliwa, B.I., May 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Takada, B.I., May 9.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Tinhow, Bank, Apr. 15.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

SWATOW.

Haikang, Douglas, Apr. 9.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 14.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 1



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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

KOREA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Apr.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 6th May

LONDON, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Apr.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 6th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BANGKOK MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Apr.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 15th Apr.

PEKING MARU (Kobe direct) ... Wednesday, 17th Apr.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 12,400 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 13,300 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general returns shown at the Harbour Office of cargoes carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo	Through
Wai Shing	H.K.	Ports
Hai Yang	300	—
Hang Sang	701	929
Shantung	—	350
Takliwa	1,329	4,039
American	—	4,275
Pres. Lincoln	303	1,673
German	—	303
Dorcy	—	1,673
Row Koho	1,700	—
Norwegian	—	1,700
Hiram	1,400	—
Prosper	—	1,400
Saigon	2,600	—
Haukegjell	—	1,900
Chinwangtao	1,700	1,900
Japanese	—	5,700
Korea Maru	—	—
Los Angeles	465	7
Kasado Maru	—	—
Calcutta	44	505
Dutch	—	—
Tjalsak	—	6,601
Dairen	—	6,601
Chinese	—	—
Cheung On	3	—
Lee Cheung	—	—
Total	12,497	13,312

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dept.
British	5	1
American	1	1
German	1	0
Norwegian	4	1
Japanese	2	2
Dutch	1	0
Chinese	2	1
Italian	0	1
Total	18	7

Passengers.

The following first class passengers arrived by the R.M.S. Empress of France from Vancouver on April 7 for Hong Kong:—Mr. H. Alonso, Mr. and Mrs. E. Altova, Mr. and Mrs. M. Boncane and infant, Mr. A. W. Brankston, Mrs. L. W. Brown, Miss D. M. Brown, Mr. M. D. Dixon, Mr. R. J. Fernandez, Master M. Fernandez, Mr. H. Haack, Mr. D. H. H. Haack, Mr. H. Haack, Mr. T. L. Knight, Mr. K. S. Lai, Mr. S. K. Lau, Mr. R. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moodie, Mr. S. Phelps, Mr. K. C. Quan, Mrs. Y. T. Chan, Master K. S. Quan, and 2 infants, Mrs. M. V. Rogers, Miss B. L. Rogers, Dr. G. Singian, Judge and Mrs. A. R. Teodoro, Mrs. G. Walters, Miss M.

The following passengers arrived here by the s.s. Korea Maru from Los Angeles and way ports:—Mr. Kosaburo Kobayashi, Mr. E. Mendel, Mr. A. Wuest, Miss M. Meyerhoff, Miss H. Turk, Mr. H. Mo'Lean, Mrs. S. McLean, Mr. A. C. Chababi, Mr. Lee Kok, Mr. Ping Choi Ho, Miss Lee Hak Jung, Mr. Lee Hak John, Master Lee Hal Loo, Mrs. Tang Yet Tsung, Mr. Wong Kai Chan.

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